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DON'T SEND THEM NORTH, RAU SAYS

India Warns Of Greater Tension In Korea

HAMMER OUT SOME OTHER AGREED SOLUTION

LAKE SUCCESS, OCTOBER 3, (PTI-REUTER).

INDIA TODAY OPPOSED SENDING UNITED NATIONS TROOPS INTO NORTHERN KOREA AND KEEPING THEM THERE UNTIL STABILITY IS RESTORED IN THE COUNTRY.

Mr. B. N. Rau, Indian delegate, told the U.N. Political Committee this today, adding that to send United Nations troops into the North might "intensify" North Korean opposition and increase tension in the country.

Mr. Rau was followed by Mr. Percy Spender, Australian External Affairs Minister, who had called on the United Nations not to be "deluded by the amazing mildness' of the Soviet Union resolution for a settlement in Korea.

Mr. Spender was one of the sponsors of the eight-power resolution, drawn up on British initiative, calling for a stronger United Nations commission to help in establishing an independent and United Korea.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky rejected this resolution yesterday, when he introduced a resolution of his own, calling for an immediate cease-fire in Korea and the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Mr. Spender today urged the Political Committee to pass the eight-power resolution "with the expedition that it deserved".

Mr. Rau announced that India would abstain both on the eight-power resolution intiated by Britain and on the Soviet proposal, as they were at present drafted.

It did not appear to be impossible to get some of the sponsors to meet and hammer out, if possible, the text of an agreed resolution, he said.

The Indian delegate said that before discussing the two main resolutions before the Committee, he would like to say "how glad and relieved we are that the end of the Korean conflict is in sight."

"But this is also the moment when we must take great care to restrain ourselves, for otherwise the conflict may be needlessly prolonged and may even spread."

Mr. Rau joined in tributes paid to the countries and men who had helped "to bring about the happy results" in Korea.

"I wish to avoid controversy as far as possible, particularly controversy about the unhappy past of Korea," he said. "It is more profitable to think of its future and I shall turn to the resolutions before us.

(Message Incomplete)

MR. B. N. RAU
"Get Another Plan".

No Bans Whatever

NAGPUR, Oct. 3. (PTI): Pandit D. P. Mishra, Home Minister, declared in the State Legislative Assembly today that as long as the present Ministry was in office, it was far from its intention to cause any "suppression of political opposition" in order to take advantage of the forthcoming elections.

"We are prepared to hold elections any time in this State, even before it could be held in other States," Pandit Mishra said. There was absolutely no ban or any other restrictions on any political party in Madhya Pradesh.

U. S. BOMBINGS IN NORTH KOREA GO ON

TAEGU, Oct. 3 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United States Air Force today continued intensive operations north of the 38th parallel, according to a communique issued here tonight.

Particular attention has been given to transport including trucks, vehicles, railways, and rolling stock.

A total of 171 sorties were flown, including 64 interdiction flights north of the 38th parallel.

YANGYANG: The Chief of Staff of the South Korean Third Division, Lieutenant Colonel Oung Ke Hiok said today: "We are going through to the Manchurian border. "It may take a month or two months, but we will be there before winter," he added.

TAEGU: South Korean officers and men some of whom were this morning reported 35 miles north of the 38th parallel have been told they must act as "ambassadors of democracy" in North Korean territory, and should treat North Korean civilians as "liberated brothers."

Liquor Seized On Trains

BOMBAY, Tuesday: The B. B. and C.I. Railway Police seized 82 bottles of illicit liquor during a two-day routine check on running trains.

The check was made between Jogeshwari and Malad railway stations, about 15 miles north of Bombay.

The liquor was concealed in brass milk pots, milk jugs, and cycle tubes.

Destined To Defeat

PEKING, Oct. 3. (PTI): Communist China's war heroes, model workers and peasants assured North Korea today that "the American aggressors in Korea are destined to defeat and disaster", cables M. Sivaram, PTI correspondent.

This assurance was conveyed in a message to the Korean people and armed forces from a conference of war heroes, workers, peasants and soldiers' organisations from all parts of China just concluded here.

The message said the Korean war had reached "a critical phase", and added: "Chinese people will stand by you at all times."

Mayor's Assam Relief Fund

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Mayor's Assam Relief Committee has so far collected Rs. 89,000 of which Rs. 75,000 has already been sent to the Governor of Assam.

The Executive Committee of Mayor's Assam Relief Fund states that any public body that likes to contribute to the Fund by organising variety entertainment programmes must contribute the entire proceeds to the Relief Committee.

PACIFIC AREAS' PROBLEMS

Conference Opens In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Oct. 3 (PTI).

DELEGATES from over a dozen countries besides observers and representatives of the various inter-countries, besides observers and re-national organisations of the United Nations, attended the eleventh conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations which commenced here this evening.

Pandit Hridaya Nath Kunzru, President of the Indian Council of World Affairs, was in the chair.

This is the first time that the Institute of Pacific Relations is holding its conference in India, and for the first time since Pearl Harbour a Japanese delegation is attending an international conference.

The conference was inaugurated at the Maliya Hall of the Lucknow University by Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, and the delegates and obervers were welcomed by the Uttar Pradesh Governor, Mr. H. P. Mody, and the Chief Minister of the State, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.

The conference will hold a brief plenary session tomorrow and convert itself into various round table groups and discuss papers already circulated and other subjects which delegates might bring forward for discussion.

KUNZRU WELCOMES DELEGATES

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru, Chairman of the Conference in his opening remarks said that it was the first time India had the privilege of holding a session of the Conference.

Extending a warm welcome to more than 100 delegates, guest members and observers attending the Conference Pandit Kunzru said that he would accord a special welcome to the delegation from Pakistan which was attending the Conference for the first time and the delegation from Japan which was attending an international conference for the first time after the termination of the war.

Sir Homi Mody, Governor of Uttar Pradesh and Chancellor of the Lucknow University, welcomed the delegates and said that the political, social and economic developments which were taking place in most of the regions of the Pacific had a tremendous significance for the world.

The Governor said that while Asia wanted a place under the sun "its basic problems are those of hunger and squalor and the pace at which it is enabled to satisfy its needs and aspirations must largely determine the peace and happiness of mankind".

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, said that the Conference was meeting at a supreme moment in man's history. Many of the countries which were taking part in this Conference had achieved their independence only within the last five years as a result of their sustained struggle against the forces of colonialism and imperialism which had only recently been vanquished.

TRAGIC PARADOX

The Chief Minister said "the time we are living in present us with a tragic paradox that men hanker for peace but have to suffer the anguish and agonies of war. It is in this

(Continued On Page 5)

FLIPPANT TALK OF WAR CONDEMNED

Pandit Nehru Recalls Lessons Of History

ASIAN NATIONALISM HAS TO BE RECOGNIZED

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 3, (P.T.I).

THE PRIME MINISTER, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, INAUGURATING THE ELEVENTH CONFERENCE OF THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS HERE TODAY, SAID THAT WHEN PEOPLE TALKED OF A THIRD WORLD WAR, THEY SHOULD REMEMBER THE LESSON OF THE LAST TWO WORLD WARS WHICH DID NOT SOLVE ANY PROBLEM, BUT ONLY CREATED NEW ONES.

"We should not rush into adventures which might lead us into a third world war which, everyone agrees, will be a catastrophe without limit for mankind", he added.

Communalism Will Be Crushed

LUCKNOW, Oct. 3 (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru warned the people today against the danger of growing communalism in the country.

"Communalism and communal organisations whether they be Hindu Mahasabha, Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh, Sikh Sabha or any others should be crushed for the benefit of the country," Pandit Nehru said.

The Prime Minister was addressing a mammoth public gathering at Amiruddaula Park.

Pandit Nehru spoke of his mental conflict as to whether he should remain in office or work outside among the masses.

He said, "It is not my profession to work as Prime Minister. I want to do some good to the nation by working among the masses. The only thing that keeps me in office is the conviction that I can be more useful in the international field at this present critical state of world affairs."

Pandit Nehru deplored the craze for power among Congressmen which, he said, had made the Congress organisation weak

The Prime Minister emphatically declared that he had strong convictions in this matter. He was convinced that communalism in the present context of things was disastrous for the country. "I will never compromise on this issue," he said.

The last three months or so, said Pandit Nehru, had seen a small war in Korea which had the seeds in it of a mighty conflict the world over, and the people of the world desired that that war should at least be localised and ended there.

Yet sometimes the military mind peeped out and wanted to go much further, thinking that by going further it would solve other basic problems also, "not realising the essential lesson of history that if you go too far, you topple over and get entangled in other problems."

Asian Sentiment

The Prime Minister said that in the perspective of history today, Asia demanded the attention of the West from many points of view. Today there was such a thing as an Asian sentiment. "It may be that we in Asia, to whatever country we may belong, are in a somewhat better position than many Western countries to understand our neighbour countries of Asia."

Nationalism was a strong force today in every part of Asia, he said, and any other force or activity that might seek to function there must define itself in terms of that force. When a person coming from abroad asked whether people in India did not see the great Communist danger facing the world, the answer would be: "We see many dangers, not one. Certainly that danger too, but many other dangers from outside and many inside our countries."

When the person was irritated by such an answer, said Pandit Nehru, "he does not realise that when Indonesia was struggling for its freedom, it was a monstrous thing to us that any country should support imperialism there. We just could not understand it. Whatever the reason, Communism or no Communist, it was a monstrous thing. Fortunately, in the end right counsels prevailed and Indonesian nationalism was supported, and it won."

Independent Spirit

No argument in any country of Asia was going to have weight, Pandit Nehru went on, if it went counter to the nationalist spirit of that country. Communism or no Communism, "if anything occurs which reminds Asian nationalism of the past colonialism or any future form of it, old memories revived and there is a strong reaction."

Often enough, said Pandit Nehru, the Government of India found that they were not in agreement with any other Government in their approach to some of the international problems. That is an unfortunate state of affairs, he remarked, "but we feel that it will do little good for us merely to make our minds blank and accept others' expressions and others' views or just to follow a particular line of action because others follow it. Anyhow, I think that would not be a good thing for my country or the world.

"But apart from that, I venture to think that perhaps those of us in India or those of us in some other parts of Asia may conceivably have a somewhat better understanding of the inner problems of the mind and spirit and heart that trouble Asia and which ultimately are going to govern the action of Asia."

(Details on Page 5)

GENERAL ELECTION BY APRIL 15

Preliminary Rolls Will Be Ready Soon

NEW DELHI, October 3, (PTI).

INDIA'S Chief Election Commissioner, Mr. Sukumar Sen, told press correspondents here today that the earliest date he could be ready for actual polling for the general elections in the country was April 15, 1951.

Mr. Sen said that while the actual date of polling could only be fixed by Government, as it was a political decision, the Government of India wanted to have the general elections in the country by April-May 1951, and he was confident that if everything went on well, elections could be held by that date.

Mr. Sen, who was explaining to correspondents the work so far done, and what still remained to be done, felt that the People's Representation Act of 1950 had to be amended slightly to enable him to publish the preliminary rolls even before the delimitation of constituencies was finalised as, otherwise, it might be difficult to adhere to the target date.

Mr. Sen said that he hoped to publish the preliminary rolls by the first week of November, while the final rolls would be published constituencywise by the middle of February next year.

Mr. Sen estimated that the total number of voters for India's 1951 general elections would be about 18 corores.

BOOTH FOR EVERY 1,000

The Chief Election Commissioner wanted to have one booth for every 1,000 voters for the general elections when nearly 18 crore adult citizens of India would go to the polls for the first time. All the available machinery would have to be utilised for conducting the polls, he said.

Mr. Sen said he had not applied his mind to the question of counting of votes and announcement of results. He had received suggestions that no results should be announced till polling for a State, and even for the whole country, had been completed. Everything would depend on the men and machinery at his disposal.

REVOLUTION, WARNS KRIPALANI

PATNA, Oct. 3 (PTI): Acharya J. B. Kripalani said here this evening that if Government themselves tried to destroy democracy by trying to procure votes through bribery, corruption, intimidation and distribution of favours, a situation would be created which would lead to a bloody revolution.

And the responsibility for such a revolution, he added, would lie squarely on the shoulders of Government.

Acharya Kripalani, who was addressing a largely attended public meeting held here in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti week celebrations, made it clear that he was not grinding any axe, but he was speaking in the interest of the country as a whole.

NO HUNGERSTRIKE, BUT ONLY ABSTENTION FROM MEAL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Director of Publicity today contradicted reports that some Socialist and Communist detenus in the Arthur Road Prison had gone on hungerstrike as they were not allowed to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti.

The note adds that the necessary permission was given and the detenus did celebrate Gandhi Jayanti, but they were not allowed to have a mass rally. The detenus "did not undertake any hungerstrike, but abstained from their meals last evening only."

The press note described as "falsehood and a fabrication" a statement issued on behalf of the Strike Committee of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha alleging that the Government had arranged for distribution from aeroplanes, in rural areas, of leaflets stating that the Sabha had called off the textile strike.

According to the Director 22 mills were working today, with a complement of 23,428 workers, 17,285 of them in the first shift and 6,143 in the second. Eleven mills were working with full strength and an equal number partially.

AS USUAL

As usual, the Socialist Mill Mazdoor Sabha which gave the strike call to the workers 52 days ago, said that the official figure of mills working today was incorrect. According to a spokesman of the Sabha only one mill was working with full complement of workers while three others worked with partial complements.

Fifty-eight remaining mills were closed.

Twenty-five workers were arrested this morning by the Bombay Police for attempted defiance of the ban on processions at Kalachowky.

The Mill Mazdoor Sabha had organised a 'defy the ban' procession near the India United Mills No. 2 and 3. All the entries to the Mills and the nearby roads had been cordoned off by the police who successfully prevented the 2,000 workers who had assembled for breaking the ban on procession.

Among the arrested persons are: Shankar Jagtap, Kamla Babu, Tukaram Salonke and Ramchandra Jagdish.

In the afternoon two cases of assault were reported from the Agripada area. In the first instance, a Supervisor of the Hindoostan Mills was attacked at Clerk Road at about 4 p.m. and robbed of his wrist-watch. The police arrested one person in this connection. In the second case, a worker was attacked by three persons in the Agripada area at about 3 p.m. He was removed to the hospital for treatment.

NO MONEY YET

Mr. S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress in a press statement today says, "My attention has been drawn to a report in a section of the press that in response to my appeal, the World Federation of Trade Unions has remitted to me money to render relief to the needy women and children affected by the stoppage of work in the Bombay mills. As a result of this report several families have requested for relief. I wish to make it known that I have not received any money so far. If and when received, relief will be given in most needy cases and it will be administered through the Textile Workers' Family Relief Fund Committee of which Com. N. M. Joshi is the President and in which both the Mill Mazdoor Sabha and the Girni Kamgar Union as also other organisations are represented, and also through the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, which is affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C.".

OFFICES OF PATILS TO BE ABOLISHED IN BOMBAY

Discussion In Legislature

POONA, October 3, (PTI).

THE Government of Bombay proposed to abolish the hereditory offices of patils and inferior village servants as soon as alternative arrangements for the services rendered by them could be found, the Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, said in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

He was replying to the criticism made by some members during the discussion of the bill to abolish pargana and kulkarni watans in the State that the legislation should have been more comprehensive and included the abolition of patil and inferior servant watans.

Giving an idea of the nature of the problem involved, Mr. Desai said that out of 25,600 patils in the State about 21,000 were watandar patils. The number of village inferior servants like mahars totalled 75,000, out of whom nearly 59.000 were watandars. Government, he said, would have to make alternative arrangements for the services of all those large number of servants.

Besides, it had to be remembered, he said that the patils were part-time servants and not wholetime as kulkarnis. As part-time servants it was not possible to pay them fair wages and they were likely to take more interest in their work if they were given lands.

Mr. Desai did not agree with the view that the compensation paid to kulkarni and pargana watandars was not adequate.

An important amendment doubling the occupancy price to be paid by kulkarnis and pargana watandars for the regranting of their watan lands by Government, was accepted by the house during the second reading of the bill.

The original provision specified that the watandars would be regranted their lands on payment of six or three times the assessment of their lands, according to the character of the watan. This occupancy price has now been raised to twelve or six times the assessment.

An objection to the provision in the bill enabling Government to recover nazarana or premium on the sale or transfer of lands regranted to watandars was taken by Dr. M. N. Natu (Deccan landholders and inamdars). He attempted through an amendment to get the provision deleted. But the House defeated it.

The Revenue Minister explained that there was no new principle involved in the provision.

After a very short discussion on the third reading of the bill, it received the assent of the House.

HELP ASSAM

Have you sent your countribution to the Assam Relief Fund? If not, do so immediately Lakhs of people in distress wait for your help.

Send your contributions to: the Governor's Earthquake Relief Fund, Imperial Bank, Shillong. All post offices accept your Money Orders free of charges. The following amounts have been received up to 30-9-50.

Upto 29-9-'50	**..8,46,667-2-1**
Assam	**.. 330-0-0**
Bihar	**.. 174-0-0**
Bombay	**.. 4,431-4-0**
Delhi	**.. 26,969-0-6**
Madhya Pradesh	**.. 2,209-0-0**
Madras	**.. 2,746-0-0**
Mysore	**.. 1,020-0-0**
Punjab	**.. 301-0-0**
Rajasthan	**.. 514-0-0**
Uttar Pradesh	**.. 1,358-0-0**
W. Bengal	**....200-0-0**
United Kingdom	**100-0-0**
Total:	**Rs. 8,87,019-6-7**

Indonesians Invade Ambon Isle

DJAKARTA, Oct. 3. (PTI-Reuter): Indonesia has launched an all-out offensive against Ambon Island, the centre of the rebel South Moluccas Republic, according to military sources here tonight.

Indonesian Army, Air Force and Navy units had surrounded the island, these sources said, adding that troops had invaded the island at some points.

The Republic of the South Moluccas, proclaimed last April, is the only area still resisting incorporation into the Central Indonesian State.

It covers the islands of Ambon, Buru Cerah, Haruku and Saprua in the Banda Sea, about 200 miles south of the equator.

Colonel Kawilerang, Commander of East Indonesian forces, is personally directing the operation which began on September 26, these sources added.

Air Vice-Commodore Suryadarma, Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force, tonight admitted that Indonesian Air Force planes had been in action against Ambon.

KMT Wants To Come Back

TAIPEH, Formosa, Oct. 3. (PTI-Reuter): General Chen Cheng, Chinese Nationalist Premier, told the Legislative Yuan (Parliament) here today of plans for a Nationalist counter-offensive against Communist China.

He said he pinned high hopes on a guerilla organisation on the Chinese mainland. It was estimated to be 1,600,000 strong and had fought 1,800 battles with the Communists, inflicting upon them 300,000 casualties.

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Applications are invited by an old and well established Technical Institute in Calcutta for the following posts:— (a) Technical Assistant (Radio): should preferably possess a degree in Science and have considerable experience in operating and maintaining all types of Commercial Transmitters, Receivers, D.F. and Radar equipment. (b) Traffic Instructor: should possess at least a 2nd class Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator and practical experience. Apply stating age, general and technical education, experience and salary expected. Box No. 8809 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION WANTED

Youngman highly experienced in Marine Claims Settlement Work, Independent Correspondence, with knowledge of Accounts and Import-Export Business, open for immediate employment. Salary Rupees 120|- Write to Box No. 2145 "Bombay Chronicle".

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Homoeopathy easily learnt Best postal training to pass the proposed Test for prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission Mavelikara Travancore.

ASTRAL INTERPRETATION

On receipt of Rs. 2½ uncrossed P.O. and birth date, I shall delineate your character, important events in life, business, service, love, lotteries, races, crossword puzzles, etc., and your lucky years, months, days, times, colours, number and birth-stone. Also any 4 questions solved. S. J. Singh, Occultist, Post-bag No. 1926, G.P.O., Bombay. 2150

AUCTION SALES

NOTICE OF PUBLIC AUCTION

Messrs. AMBEE (INDIA) LTD., Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay, will sell by Public Auction, at the risk and account of the purchasers Messrs. Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd., Bombay, One No. Adcock and Shipley 23" Swing Pillar Drilling Machine, 1½" capacity at their godown, opposite Gwalior Palace, Annie Beasant Road, Worli at 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1950.

TERMS: 25% cash on the close of the bid. Balance against delivery within 3 days.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE

Messrs. ASIATIC TRADING CORPORATION of Tilak Incline, Kalyan Camp, 4, are hereby informed that their goods (42 packages Tennis guts) will be sold off by public auction by Messrs. Jeena & Co. on any day after the 15th of October, 1950 unless their total amount of Rs. 1840-2-0 due to them as storage and insurance charges is remitted to them to reach them before the 15th of October 1950. The sale will be entirely at the risk of the said Messrs. Asiatic Trading Corporation.

B. J. PRESSWALLA,
Advocate for
Messrs. Jeena & Co.

Dated 1-10-50.

(8829)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BY AN AMENDMENT of the Bombay Sales Tax Rules with effect from 26-1-1950, the sales of goods sent to the French territories of Pondicherry, Mahe, Chandarnagore, Karikal and Yanaon and the Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Dieu, have been made eligible for exemption from sales tax in the same way as goods sent to other places outside India provided that the usual conditions under Rule 5-A(2) are satisfied.

Goods which are not despatched DIRECTLY from the Bombay State to places outside the territory of India, but which are despatched VIA any place in another State of India to places outside India have also been made eligible for exemption under the same Rule from 26-1-1950.

V. L. GIDWANI.
Collector of Sales Tax,
Bombay State.

No. 396/1
Bombay,
28th September, 1950.

(8831)

ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION, PATNA.

THE RECEIVING DATE for enquiries and registration for the proposed Martyrs Memorial competition for Patna, Bihar, has been extended to the 27th October, 1950. Architects, Sculptors and Artists domiciled in India, are eligible to compete. The deposit of Rs. 10/- initially stipulated for particulars and conditions of the competition is now not necessary. The deposit amount sent by the competitors shall be refunded. Premiums of Rs. 2,000/-, Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 500/- for designs placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd shall be awarded under the rules prescribed by the Indian Institute of Architects. The details with regard to the competition can be had from the undersigned.

(Sd.) V. N. PRASAD,
Government Architect and
Town Planner, Bihar
(8826)

IN THE MATTER OF THE KARNATAK NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS LIMITED.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company above-mentioned held at 30, Popatwadi, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on the day of 26th September, 1950 it was resolved by a Special Resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. B. R. Prabhu of Bombay be appointed liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

(Sd.) KAMALADEVI
CHATTOPADYAYA.
Director/Chairman

Date 27th September 1950.

(2149)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABAI EBRAHIM PEERKHAN has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim to or upon or interest in the said property are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived and the purchase completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All That piece of land of Foras tenure (cess redeemed) with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Delisle Cross Lane, Bombay containing about 1185 square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 264, 265, New No. 13790, Old Survey No. 2/383, New Survey No. 2/3457 and Cadastral Survey No. 1940 of Byculla Division and by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 7191 (1), (2) and 7192 and formerly under street Nos 1, 7 and 2 and now Nos. 29 to 37 and bounded, on the North by the Delisle Cross Lane between the Delisle Road and Haines Road, on the East by property of Vithaldas Khetsey, on the South by a passage and beyond that by the property of the late Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart, and on the West by property of Multani Vithaldas Jetha.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1950.

PAYNE & CO.
Attorneys for Purchaser.

(8828)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

In Insolvency
No. 117 of 1950.

Re: KANTILAL DEVKARAN, of Bombay, carrying on business as Cloth Merchant at Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay and residing at Bhupat Bhuvan. Ash Lane, Dadar, Bombay: A Debtor.

Ex parte: GANGAVISHANDAS RIJHARAM BAJAJ: Petitioning Creditor.

On the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioning Creditor presented on the 30th day of September, 1950, an Order was made this day by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of October, 1950.

SAROSH H. A. VAKIL
Insolvency Registrar.
High Court, Bombay.

(8830)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

Tender No. CP2

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 Tons of Standard Bronze Phosphorised to the following analysis in exchange for 150 Tons of Brass Borings mixed to be supplied by the railway, and will be received in the Office of the Controller of Stores, S. I. Rly, Negapatam upto 3. P. M. on 27-10-1950 and opened on the same date.

SPECIFICATION:—

Standard Bronze Phosphorised (each ingot to weigh not over 20 Lbs).

Tin ... 7 to 8%
Lead ... 5 to 6%
Zinc ... 3 to 5%
Impurities phosphorous ½%
Copper remainder but minimum of 84%

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the Controller of Stores, S. I. Ry., Negapatam on payment of Rs. 2/- in cash or by M. O. quoting reference to Tender No., full name and address of the remitter. Remittance by any other means will not be accepted. Tender forms will not be sent by V.P.P. and they are not transferable.

(8822)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE BOMBAY CITY CIVIL COURT AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 1092 of 1950.

Messrs. MAHESH FILM FINANCIERS, LTD. having their registered Office at Churchgate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

Versus

Messrs. FILMKLASIKS, a firm, carrying on business as producers and distributors of Films at Haines Road, Mahaluxmi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

SHORT CAUSE

Rule 51.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27, O.V., r. 1, 5, 7, and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE ABOVENAMED Plaintiffs have filed, on the 21st June, 1950, a plaint in this suit in this Court against you, the Defendants praying for orders that the joint venture business between plaintiffs and defendants in respect of the film "Fifteenth August" mentioned in the said plaint, may be dissolved from the date of the filing of this suit and/or such other date as this Hon'ble Court deems proper, that the said Joint venture business may be wound up and the accounts thereof may be made up, under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, that the defendants do pay to the plaintiffs the amount found due by the defendants to the plaintiffs upon the taking of the accounts as aforesaid with interest thereon at 6 p. c. per p. a from the date of the filing of the suit till judgment and for the appointment of the Receiver and for injunction and for other reliefs mentioned in the said plaint.

You are summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th October, 1950 at 11 A. M. (S.T.). in the forenoon in person, or by an Advocate and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the Plaintiff with all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power relating to the merits of the case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

This 5th day of July, 1950.

Seal of the City Civil Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) P. A. DHRUVA
for Registrar.

(Sd/-) P. A. DHRUVA.
Deputy Registrar.

The 5th day of July, 1950.

Messrs. MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
(8824)

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.

I. C. No. 54 of 1949.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913

—and—

In the matter of the MODEL BANK of BARSI LTD. (in Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 31st day of October, 1950 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The claims should be made on an affidavit affirmed before an Officer of the Court empowered to administer Oaths and affixed with proper Court Fee Stamp.

Dated this 30th day of September 1950.

R. MATHALONE,
Official Liquidator.
The Model Bank of Barsi Ltd.
(In Liquidation)
High Court Annexe, Bombay

(8823)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for Construction of Bank/City Automatic Exchange Building Calcutta (Concrete Works plain and reinforced), estimated cost being Rs. 13,76,289/- are invited in current P. W. D. Form No. 8 from the approved C. P. W. D. Contractors. The tender papers and other particulars may be had from the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 50/- (not refundable) upto 7-11-50 Earnest money of Rs. 20,000/- is to be deposited with the Reserve Bank of India or the Imperial Bank of India in the accounts of the undersigned and the receipted challan should be submitted along with the tender papers at the time of submission. Tenders will be received upto 12 noon of 8-11-50 and will be opened on the same date at 3 p. m.

Local P. W. D. M. E. S. and Port Commissioners Contractors may also tender for the work with the permission of the Superintending Engineer, Calcutta Central Circle, No. I, 15/1, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta.

P. B. GHOSH
Executive Engineer,
Calcutta Division
No II, C. P. W. D.
P. 21, Mission Row Extn.,
Calcutta.

(8817)

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1479 of 1949

EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD ....Plaintiffs.

V|s

(1) Tulsiprasad Khaitan, (2) Eliah Samuel Joil, (3) Ahmed Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, (4) Sidha Nath Dikshit, (5) Sidheshwar Shukla, (6) Suryaprasad Shukla, (7) Satguru Prasad Mishra, (8) Dr. Ramnath Alagappa Chettiar, (9) Nemchand Nagindas Shah. .... Defendants.

To,

SIDHESHWAR SHUKLA, 5th Defendant abovenamed,
SURYAPRASAD SHUKLA, 6th Defendant abovenamed,
SATGURU PRASAD MISHRA, 7th Defendant abovenamed,

LONG CAUSE

Plaint filed on 4th Nov. 1949

The PLAINTIFFS abovenamed have filed this Suit against the abovenamed defendants for a declaration that the resolutions approving the transfer of 6800 "B" Class shares of the plaintiff Company passed at the meeting held on the 27th December, 1947, are invalid and of no effect and not binding on the Company and for a declaration that the 8th defendant abovenamed is the holder of the said 6700 "B" class shares particulars whereof are mentioned in Ex. "A" to the plaint and for a declaration that the 9th defendant abovenamed is the holder of 100 "B" class shares particulars whereof are mentioned in Ex. "B" to the Plaint The Plaintiffs further pray that the registry of the members of the plaintiff Company be rectified so as to show the 8th defendant as the holder of the said 6700 "B" class shares and the 9th defendant as the holder of 100 "B" class shares and that the 8th defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff company the sum of Rs. 2,68,000|- being amount of call money payable in respect of the said 6700 "B" Class shares, and that the 9th defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiff Company the sum of Rs. 4,000|- being the amount of the call money payable in respect of the said 100 "B" class shares; that in the event of the Plaintiff Company being held not entitled to recover the said amounts of Rs. 2,68,000|- and Rs. 4,000|- from Defendants 1 to 4 may be ordered and decreed to pay the Plaintiff Company jointly and severally the said sum of Rs. 2,72,000, that the Defendants or one or more of them, as this Hon'ble Court may seem just may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs costs of this suit, that interest on Judgment @ 4 per cent p.a. be awarded to the plaintiff Company and that the Plaintiff Company may be awarded such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on 9th day of November, 1950 at 11 O'Clock either in person or Advocate or Attorneys able to answer all material questions relating to this suit, and you must produce all your documents and witnesses on that day.

You are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day abovementioned the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 23rd day of Nov 1949.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN IYER
For Prothonotary & Senior Master

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN
Plaintiffs' Attorneys
8825

Important Full Bench Ruling

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar and Mr. Justice Dixit)

P. K. Kurne & Others .... Applicants
vs.
The State of Bombay .... Respondent

A Full Bench of the Bombay High Court gave an important decision holding that if a detenu filed successive applications in the nature of habeas corpus, it was not open to the High Court to review a previous decision of its own Division Bench.

The Vacation Judge had summarily rejected habeas corpus applications under Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code by the present applicants against their order of detention. Then came the judgment in Sushila Madiman's Case, and consequent on that decision of the Bombay High Court, the applicants filed the present applications for the issue of a Writ under Article 226 of the Constitution on the ground that the grounds of detention furnished to them were not sufficient to enable them to make a representation to Government. Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar and Mr. Justice Dixit before whom those applications came up referred the question as to whether it was open to detenus to file successive applications in the nature of habeas corpus, to a Full Bench. The applications thereupon came up before their lordships.

On behalf of the detenus it was contended that Article 226 was intended to enlarge the jurisdiction of the High Court to grant Writs and that the English practice of allowing successive applications should be followed.

While recommending to Government to release all those detenus whose cases fell within the decision in Sushila Madiman's Case, and granting leave to the detenus to move the Supreme Court, their lordships held that a previous decision of a Division Bench of the High Court could not be reviewed in a subsequent application by the same detenu.

Mr. K. T. Sule and Mr. B. G. Padhye appeared for the applicants.

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the State.

"KAUNSA VADHAM"

Rajkumar Prauya Gopal Singh, Manipuri Dance Director of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan is presenting a dance ballet "Kaunsa Vadham" a mythological story of Lord Krishna's childhood and slaying of Raja Kauns, his uncle who was the King of Mathura.

Rajkumar Prauya Gopal Singh, the exponent of Manipuri dancing, who was teaching Manipuri dance in the Shantiniketan, has collected a crowd of talented artistes to help him in the ballet. Among whom are Mrs. Satyavati Mathrani, the star ballerina of "Discovery of India", Padmani Arya, Mrs. Rajabhai Pamela D'souza Saroj Panjabi Mrs. Banmayea, Damayanti Joshi, Miss Nandini and others.

The ballet will be presented at the annual cultural festival of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan and also at Liberty Theatre. The proceeds of the Liberty Theatre show will go in aid aid of various students unions.

Malayalam Drama

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Keraliya Kalayam, an art centre organised by the Malayalees in Bombay, will put on board a Malayalam drama next Saturday at Podar College, at 6 p.m. in aid of the Gandhi Ashram of Mayannur (Cochin).

Founded 30 months ago by Mr. K. N. Nambisan and Shrimati Kamala Nambisan who had had their training in basic education and social service in Sewagram, Gandhi Ashram is situated in a neglected corner of Cochin and conducts free class in basic education, Hindi and spinning.

The drama which will be staged is "Minnal Pranayam", adapted from the famous play by N. P. Chellappan Nair.

INCORRECT REPORT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In some morning newspapers today there is an account of a goods train derailment wherein 23 wagons are reported to have been derailed between Pipariya and Bankhedi and that Mail trains had to be diverted. The report is incorrect, says the Publicity Officer GIP Railway. The facts of the case are as under:

At about 6-55 hours on October 2, 1950, while Ballast trains was performing shunting at Bankhedi (Mileage 516½) on Itarsi-Jubbulpore section G.I.P. Hopper Bogie No. 304 derailed on Itarsi end point blocking all the lines and thereby through communication was interrupted. The derailed bogie was rerailed at 10-20 hours and the main line was cleared.

28 Up Allahabad Express was the only train which suffered a little detention. There was no damage to rolling stock nor any injury to passengers.

G.D. Birla Gives Half Lakh For P.M.'s Fund

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (PTI): Mr. G. D. Birla has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, it is learnt.

Interim Arrangement For Liquor Permits To Army

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

PENDING the constitution of a Military Health Board for the issue of liquor permits to defence personnel, an interim arrangement to issue permits is in operation at present, a spokesman for the Bombay Area Headquarters, who desired to remain anonymous explained this morning.

The spokesman said that an Army Medical Board would scon be constituted.

When his attention was drawn to the 'communique' issued by the Government of Bombay cancelling liquor quotas to the defence forces he explained that according to the previous arrangement with the Government of Bombay, an officer could possess in stock a certain number of liquor bottles, which he could not do now.

The Army, the Navy and the Air Force were now being supplied with liquor by an Army Canteen run under the aegis of the Central Government.

REVISION

The Army in Bombay too had to revise their system of liquor quotas subsequently to the judgment of the High Court and in future, liquor would be issued only to those personnel who were certified by the Medical Board.

The spokesman said it will not be correct to say that "the Army cannot drink now." He, however, declined to give the number of cases where permits had been issued under the interim arrangement.

Commodore Inigo-Jones, Commodore-in-Charge, Indian Navy, referred a reporter of this paper to the Army, since "the Army handles these things for all the defence forces."

The Government's communique "on the cancellation of liquor quotas for the defence forces relates to the quota of liquor for members of the defence forces which were accorded special privileges under the Prohibition Act, it is learnt.

The cancellation of this quota should not be interpreted, it is gathered, to mean that the defence personnel will not get any liquor at all.

With the judgment of the High Court, the special privileges accorded to the defence forces under the Prohibition Act have been removed and they are now entitled to get liquor only on health permits as do others.

Hawkers Queue To Pay Fine

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Lawyers and litigants at the Ballard Pier Court were amazed today to find the court-room literally packed to capacity with a jostling crowd of hawkers, some of them with their wares.

Inquiries indicated that all these men, 123 in number, were picked up by the Paltan Road police from the Fort area in course of the last three days. They were charged before the court with selling their wares without a municipal licence and thereby causing obstruction to the traffic. Found guilty, all of them were sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. A. Shellim, to play fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

It was an equally interesting spectacle to see crowd forming a regular queue for paying the fine. They included gram-sellers, fruit sellers and vendors of crockery, toys under-wears and various other articles of household utility.

Gandhi Jayanti At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, Oct. 3.: Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated by the Kalyan City Congress Committee yesterday. From early morning enthusiastic school-going boys and girls and public took out Prabhat Pherries and assembled at Shivaji Chowk where Dr. V. W. Phadke, President Kalyan Congress Committee hoisted the Congress flag, and appealed to all to follow the footsteps of Gandhiji.

Mr. M. N. Wagle Mamalatdar also addressed the gathering. Mass Spinning at Dr. Phadke's place was arranged. In the evening mass prayers arranged in which several speakers appreciated Gandhiji's services to the country.

Floods Subside In Kashmir Valley

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—Recent floods which caused great damage in Jammu and Kashmir have now subsided, according to an announcement by the Trade Agent of the Kashmir Government in Bombay.

He said Srinagar and the Valley in particular have returned to normal for tourist traffic. All amenities were again available for intending tourists.

Murder Charge Against Husband Fails

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Found guilty of the offences of causing disappearance of evidence and preventing the holding of an inquest in the Coroner's Court, Murtajakhan, a worker in a brush factory and Mahomed Hussein Khan and Mahomed Shafikhan, the owner thereof were convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each by Mr. K. J. Khandalawala, the Additional Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay.

The accused, thereafter, buried the Kadri Begum's body so as to conceal their act. As police came to know about it they dug out the body which was found covered with a white bedsheet and a mattress.

The accused were charged with murder as well as causing disappearance of the evidence as the doctor's examination showed that death was due to arsenic poison.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder. The learned Judge agreed with it and acquitted him of it.

As regards the second charge the accused were convicted as above.

Mr. J. M. Gandhi appeared for the State. Mr. V. Mangle and Mr. T. Godiwala defended the accused.

UNDER LIQUOR INFLUENCE

BOMBAY, Tuesday

A mild sensation was caused at Mahatma Gandhi Road, in front of the India Coffee House at 11-30 a.m. today, when a drunken man stopped a Parsi lady's passing car, dragged out the driver and assaulted him with a bamboo stick.

Francis Dias, the driver was later removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was admitted for treatment of eye injury.

Members of the public remonstrated with Lawrence D'Souza the alleged assailant, who, however, continued to act boisterously under the influence of liquor. The crowd ultimately overpowered him and handed him over to the custody of the Esplanade Police Station who are investigating the case.

Charge of Stealing Steel Shares

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Alleged to have stolen the share certificates of a relation and sold them to a party and appropriating the proceeds, Abdul Kayum Abdeali Gangriwala and Abdul Hassab Paper, were produced before Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Court today.

It was stated that the second accused stole 30 shares of Tata Iron and Steel, 2nd Preference, and handed them over to accused one. The shares were sold to a party for Rs. 3,983 and were duly sent to Tata Company for registering the transfers. The Company refused to transfer them as there was some doubt about the signature of the selling party.

Investigations proved that the share certificates had been stolen and disposed of.

The second accused was arrested in Surat and brought down to Bombay, while the first accused was arrested in the City.

The Magistrate ordered that the accused be released on bail of Rs. 4,000 each.

World Peace Congress To Meet In Prague

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The All-India Peace Committee has received the following communication from the Secretariat of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace:—

"The eminent personalities who comprise the Bureau for preparation of the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace have been refused entry to the United Kingdom. Hence the Preparation Bureau, which was to have met in London on October 2 will now meet on the same day in Prague. At this meeting it will consider the situation created by the restrictive measures adopted by the Government of Great Britain in relation to the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace."

Essay And Elocution Competition

The secretary, Bombay Provincial Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha writes that the Sabha has arranged the following programme for observing Gandhi-Jayanti.

ESSAY COMPETITION on the 7th inst. at Fellowship School Hall at 4-30 p.m. and ELOCUTION COMPETITION on the 8th inst. at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall,—Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus at 3-0 p.m.

Those willing to take part in the above competitions should fill the prescribed forms on the 4th inst. between 4-0 and 7-0 p.m. and submit them to the Sabha's office at Fellowship School Compound, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

There will be groups as per age and standard of knowledge in Hindi. There will be two prises in each group.

NAYAK RELIEVES B. K. PATEL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. P. R. Nayak, Joint Secretary in charge of Rehabilitation and Custodian of Evacuee Properties, Bombay, today formally took charge as the Municipal Commissioner, Greater Bombay, in place of Mr. B. K. Patel, who is proceeding on a long leave of eight weeks.

Mr. Patel is expected to resume his duties as Commissioner after his return.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. M. D. Bhat, has taken charge of the Rehabilitation Department.

500 Gujarati Poems On Gandhiji

RAJKOT, Oct. 3, (PTI): A book containing about 500 poems in Gujarati on Gandhiji and his teachings, covering the period from 1915-1950, is being prepared.

The earnings from the book will be devoted to work dear to Gandhiji.

SHRI DINKARRAO N. DESAI.

BOMBAY, Tuesday: Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Law and Civil Supplies will leave Bombay for Poona tomorrow morning

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

INDIA SHOULD JOIN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOC

Mr. S.K. Patil's Advice

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

IN a talk entitled "Independent India in the World Today", Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, told Rotarians at the Green's Hotel that India must choose between the Anglo-American and the Soviet blocs. A vote for the Soviet bloc would mean a vote for a totalitarian Government in this country. Throwing in with the Anglo-American bloc would imply a democratic administration in this country.

The Mayor said that India occupied a unique place in the world. In thinking about her position, commonplace considerations must not be allowed to dominate. The world was in turmoil, and this century was unique in as much as more human lives would probably be lost in the 20th century than in either preceding or future ones.

It was necessary, the speaker continued, that the intelligent citizens should give more attention to the country's foreign policy than they were at present doing. Every citizen had an important role to play in moulding the foreign policy of the country, and should not find solace in the fact that we belonged to neither of the two major political blocs of the world. This traditional attitude of laissez faire would find India wanting when danger threatened.

OPPRESSION

Wherever he had gone in the Far East, the Mayor told the gathering, he found a feeling of subdued oppression prevalent: No one being sure of what was going to happen. Communism was a very real menace to the East. It was often said that the brand of Communism which operated in China today was different from that of Russia. This was patently untrue. If examined it would be found that the system of Government prevailing in China was the same as that in Russia.

Mr. Patil added that India must make up its mind as to which bloc she would throw in her lot with. In this, material considerations ought not to be the motive. There was more to it than the superficial aspect of the subject. It was a choice between two forms of Government: The totalitarian and the democratic. Any form of Communism would not suit India, and our choice had naturally to fall on democracy, hence the country had necessarily to join hands with the Anglo-American bloc.

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO FINANCE SECRETARY

Function At Secretariat

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—Mr. B. Venkatapayya, Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay, who has now joined the Reserve Bank of India as a Special Officer for Rural Finance, was given a hearty send-off by the Finance Department staff with whom he has been associated for over a decade. The pleasant function which came off in the Committee Room of the Secretariat was largely attended.

Congratulating Mr. Venkatapayya on his new appointment, Mr. M. D. Rangnekar, Under-Secretary to the Finance Department observed that Mr. Venkatapayya had proved himself to be a highly able and efficient officer of the Finance Department. In addition to discharging heavy departmental responsibilities which included the preparation of the annual budget, he was also associated with bodies like the Penicillin Committee, the Oil Seeds Exchange and the Rural Banking Committee, and took keen interest in their working. He was also intimately connected with the financial side of the food problem, confronting the State of Bombay. He was extremely considerate to the subordinate staff

In a brief reply Mr. Venkatapayya thanked all present for the honour done to him.

SHROFFS TO CONFER IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday: An All India Shroffs (Private Bankers) Conference will be held in Bombay in November this year.

Convened by the Bombay Shroffs Association, the conference will discuss the questions of linking the shroffs with the credit structure of the Reserve Bank of India, the extension of banking facilities in rural areas through indigenous bankers and other allied matters.

RANJIT'S
NILI
SURAIYA, DEV ANAND
Director R. PUNATAR
11TH Combined WEEK
LIBERTY
Daily: 3, 6-15 & 9-30
Booking: 10 to 8

CASPIN
For all Pains

THE ARMY'S FIGHT ON FOOD FRONT

Production Improves: Wastage Eliminated

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

From the time the Indian Army launched a two-pronged drive on the food front—growing more and eliminating wastage—in August last year up to the end of June 1950, the artillery centre, Deolali, produced 99,863 lbs. of vegetables, 2,538 lbs. of fruits, 1,348 lbs. of cereals, 21,993 lbs. of lucerne grass, 3,349 eggs and 7,713 lbs. of milk, according to statistics available at army headquarters.

During the same period, 16,14,469 lbs of foodgrains were saved in the three Army Commands—Eastern, Western and Southern—as a result of troops voluntarily surrendering part of their rations.

In the direction of putting new land under cultivation, the army succeeded in breaking 5,975 acres of virgin land for agricultural purposes during the period. This figure excludes the acreage of 3,008 leased out by the Military Estates Officer to civilians for the 'operations grow-more-food'.

Up to the end of June last, the main crops sown were cereals, besides fruits and vebetables and the total quantity harvested was 36,86,049 lbs. which is equivalent to 44,951 maunds.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 8 2006.
Muslim: Zilhej 21 1369.
Parsi: Ardibehest 2 1320.
Sunrise 6-30 a.m., Sunset 6-25 p.m.
Hightide 04-59, 15-28 Lowtide 11-11, 22-24.

Today's Engagements

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE: Special meeting 3-30 p.m.

ALL-INDIA HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE: 8th Session of the Conference, Sundrabai Hall 4 p.m. Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Shri V. R. Talvalkar will read a paper on "Sun Worship Among Indo Iranians" at the Institute of Science Room No. 2 Mayo Road 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Talk on Truth and Non-violence' at Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort 6-15 p.m.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK

Girgaum D. C. C. Programme

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—Girgaum Dist. Congress Committee will have the following programme in connection with the present Gandhi Jayanti Week.

(1) Continuous Spinning for 24 hours from 6 p.m. Wednesday the 4th Oct. to 6 p.m. Thursday the 5th Oct. 1950.

(2) A Cinema Show on Prohibition on Thursday 4-10-50 at 8 p.m. Place: Benama Hall, Cross Lane, Girgaum.

(3) Cleaning of the premises by our District Congress Workers on Sunday the 8-10-50. Place: Trimbak Vaidya Wadi, Thakurdwar Road, at 7 a.m.

EMBASSIES: Britain and Cuba have agreed to raise the respective legations in Havana and London to the status of embassies. Effective date will be announced later.

TEACHING OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES

Government Policy Explained

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

FOR some time past, reports have been appearing in a section of the Press about the resentment expressed by the Gujarati speaking public of the Chinchani village, in Thana district, against the order issued by the District School Board, Thana, enjoining the primary schools there to teach Marathi as a compulsory subject.

The Government of Bombay desires to remove the misapprehension that exists in certain quarters regarding the teaching of the local regional language, as a compulsory subject in primary schools in which the medium of instruction is other than the local regional language.

The Government of India had examined, in consultation with the State Governments, the position of the different Indian languages as the media of instruction at different stages of education, and recommended for adoption by the State Governments the educational principle that education, at least at the earlier stages, should necessarily be through the mother-tongue of the child. The Provincial Education Ministers' Conference convened by the Government of India in August 1949 unanimously recommended that the regional language or State language, where it is different from the mother-tongue, should be introduced not earlier than Class III and not later than the end of the Junior Basic Stage.

COMPULSORY TEACHING

In accordance with rule 32 of the Bombay Primary Education Rules, 1949, a School Board is required to maintain an adequate number of primary schools in which instruction is given through the medium of the local regional language. In addition, it is also necessary for School Boards to maintain schools teaching up to Standard IV, in which instruction is given through the medium of some other Indian language in any area in which parents of not less than 40 pupils (or 20 pupils in forest areas), whose mother tongue is such other language, desire that their children should receive instruction through the medium of such other language. In order further that the children should not be divorced from the main stream of the regional social life, the regional language is taught compulsorily from Standard III onwards. Thus, for instance, in a Marathi school in Surat District, the medium of instruction is Marathi, but Gujarati is compulsorily taught from Standard III onwards, as an additional language, as it happens to be the local regional language. Similar provisions exist for schools in other languages situated in areas with a different regional language, viz., Marathi and Kannad.

EFFECT ON CULTURE

The contention that these orders are against the fundamental rights provided in the Constitution guaranteeing the culture, language and literature of all sections of the people is not correct. The learning of an additional language cannot adversely affect the culture, language and literature of any pupil. As a matter of fact, under the existing orders, parents of more than 40 children can demand, as of right, the opening of a school with Gujarati as the medium of instruction (or as for that matter, any other Indian language); but in such schools the regional language is to be taught compulsorily in addition from Standard III onwards.

FLYING BOAT BASE: Nineteen South African Air Force officials and men have left Durban for Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to build a flying boat base as a link with the East. Diego Garcia lies in Chagos Archipelago between Mauritius and Ceylon.

Widespread Rain In Malabar

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 3 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Tuesday:

Widespread thundershowers have occurred in Malabar-South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and local thundershowers in gangetic West Bengal, Deccan (desh), north Hyderabad and in the interior of Tamilnad.

FORECAST valid until the evening of 4th: Thundershowers will be widespread in Travancore-Cochin and occur locally in Tamilnad, Mysore, Malabar-South Kanara, Deccan (desh), Gangetic West Bengal and Assam. A few thundershowers may also occur in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, coastal Orissa, coastal Andhradesa, Rayalaseema and south Hyderabad.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st October, 1950:

Ahmedabad 97 75 0 0 minus 0.1, Allahabad 92 67 0 0 minus 0.5, Bangalore 82 69 T 0.7 minus 0.1, Baroda 96 72 0 0 minus 0.2, Belgaum 85 67 0.3 1.2 plus 0.4, Banaras 93 67 0 0 minus 0.5, Bhopal 89 65 0 0 minus 0.2, Bhuj 97 75 0 0 BOMBAY 90 78 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Calcutta 91 76 1.5 3.6 plus 3.0, Cherrapunji 73 64 0.4 2.4 minus 2.1, Cuttack 70 0 0 minus 0.6, Delhi 91 67 0 0 minus 0.1, Gwalior 91 69 0 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn) 91 74 0 0 minus 0.3, Indore 8 63 0 0.1 minus 0.2 Jaipur 92 62 0 0 minus 0.1, Karachi 89 76 0 0 0, Khandwa 92 66 0 0 minus 0.3, Lucknow 93 61 0 0 minus 0.3, Madras 93 77 0 0 minus 0.8, Matheran 93 74 0.2 0.5 minus 0.2, Mussoorie 52 0 0 minus 0.5, Mysore 85 71 0 0 minus 0.7, Nagpur 95 73 0 0 minus 0.3, Ootacamund 65 53 0.1 0.2 minus 0.5, Pachmarhi 80 60 0.2 minus 0.4, Patiala 90 63 0 0 Patna 92 75 0 0 minus 0.3, Poona 89 72 0 0.8 plus 0.1, Raichur 95 78 0 0 minus 0.4, Ranchi 84 66 0 0 minus 0.3.

(T denotes rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

TODAY'S RADIO

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4
AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6 Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 7-45 3-15 Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15 8-15 p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15 Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 Urdu 9 a.m. 8 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Mangal Parbhat. 7-40 Programme Summary. 7-45 Hindi by Radio. 8-15 Baburao V. Jadhav, Khayal. 1 p.m. Mishra Sangeet 1-40 The Melachrino Strings. 2 Variety Banbox. 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-30 Indumati Kelkar, Khayal. 5-45 Allah Rakha, Tabla. 6-10 Banibai Sangekar, Khayal. 6-30 Kunjbihari Desai, L.G. Songs: 6-45 Baburao V. Jadhav, Khayal 7-10 Local Announcements. 7-20 Kunjbihari Desai, L.G. songs. 7-30 Banibai Sangekar, Khayal. 7-45 For Industrial Workers, Marathi. 8-30 Topical Talk. In Gujarati. 8-40 Musical Interlude. 8-45 Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-15 Kunjbihari Desai, L.G. songs. 9-30 Songs from Films. 9-45 The Week in Retrospect 10 Tuna Portuguese.

VARIATIONS: 7-30 a.m. Mangal Parbhat. 7-40 As in Bombay A. 8 Allah Rakha, Tabla. 8-45 Shailal Shirur, 12-45 p.m. Tantrakari. 1 Mishra Sangeet. 1-50 Bhavgeet. 4-20 As in Bombay A. 5-30 As in Bombay A. 5-45 G. S. Yellapurkar, L. K. songs. 6 Shailal Shirur L. M. songs. 6-20 For Villagers, Marathi. 6-50 For Villagers, Kannada. 7-30 Commercial News. 8-15 Hindi By Radio. 8-30 Kalawant. 9 Shailal Shirur, L. M. songs. 9-30 As in Bombay A 9-45 Allah Rakha, Tabla. 10 Baburao V. Jadhav, Khayal.

BARODA

8-15 a.m. G. Bhajano. 8-30 Chnadrashankar Upadhyaya Sitar. 6-20 p.m. Chandrashankar Upadhyay, Purvi. 6-30 Programme for Rural listeners. 9 Lessons in Hindi. 7-15 Ramanlal Murtiwala. G. songs. 7-30 Programme in Gujarati for women. 8 Filmi Geet. 8-10 Local Announcements. 8-30 Geet- Sudha. 8-15 Chandrashankar Upadhyay, Sitar. 9-30 Akhabarni Sajavat. 9-45 Ramanlal Murtiwala.

AHMEDABAD

8-15 p.m. Bansari Vadan. 6-20 p.m. As in Baroda 6-30 Ramanlal Dave, Khyal. 6-45 Lok Geeto. 7 Hindi Seekhen. 7-15 As in Baroda. 7-30 Majoor Bhaio Mate. 8 Sthanik Samachar and Havaman. 8-5 Veena Bhachech "G. Geeto." 8-30 Ramanlal Dave, Classical Music. 9-15 Ghazal and Songs. 9-30 as in Baroda.

Sea Mails From Bombay

NEW DELHI, October 3.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for British East Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar and Union of South Africa will be made from Bombay on October 7 by B.I.S.S. "KARANJA". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on October 6 will be included in the despatch.

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on October 5 by B.I.M.S. "DUMRA". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 P.M. on October 4 will be included in the despatch.

NEHRU IS A STATESMAN OF DEEP SINCERITY

Chilean Paper's Tribute To Our Prime Minister

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3.

In an article under the caption "Nehru imparts a lesson", a well known Chilean weekly 'El Quijote". pays high tributes to India's Prime Minister and describes him as a world statesman who "contributes to the art of the statesman a sense of sincerity and of objective preciseness which clears up problems ".

The paper, which published Pandit Nehru's pen-sketch on its cover-page, says: "In the midst of a world of uncertainty and confusion, the choice of Jawaharlal Nehru is a just and sensible one which clears up and defines concepts. He may well be called the "wise man", imbued as he is with the serene Hindu philosophy and the patience to wait—qualities which also distinguished his master, friend and companion, Mahatma Gandhi—in the struggles of the Indian Congress".

Giving its reasons why among the statesmen of the world Pandit Nehru stands out as one possessing equanimity, the paper observes that it is "not because he has behind him an immense sub-continent, politically stablized and on the road, with an astounding determination to an economic re-birth, not because of the outstanding role which India is playing in South-East Asia, nor because he is the standard bearer of the slogan: 'Asia for the Asiatics"; but because of the weigh tof his own irreproachable personality".

CAREER

Recalling how on several occasions, during India's struggle for freedom, Pandit Nehru, along with his leader Mahatma Gandhi, was obliged to 'eat British prison bread", the paper remarks: "But each time he came out with his prestige further enhanced. An aristocrat by blood and spirit, his English education gave him the tool which made it possible for him to understand the Western intentions, but it did not even superficially affect his oriental way of thinking. As a statesman, he plans in original terms, builds up his country on a continental philosophizes as an oriental and build-basis; his country is a continent and it has an inevitable role of directing the destiny of all that part of the world".

Supporting Pandit Nehru's stand on the Korean problem, the paper concludes by observing: "Nehru contributes to the art of statesman a sense of sincerity and of objective preciseness which clears up problems. If Communist China had been accepted by the United Nations, he has said, many problems would not have even arisen. With a profound knowledge of the East and of its ambitions and hopes, he adds that the Korean problem must be decided by the Koreans themselves. In that conflict there is no germ unless it be so desired of a third world war".

NO FRESH TAXES ON FILM INDUSTRY

Plea To Government

BOMBAY, Tuesday.—The Motion Picture Society of India, the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association and the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association made a joint plea to the Government of Bombay today to advise all local bodies to suspend all proposals for increasing or levying fresh taxes on the film industry.

In a memorandum, they urged the Government to drop the proposal to amend the Bombay Municipal Act to levy a theatre tax.

The film trade, the memorandum said, was today passing through critical days due to the fall in collections per picture and the ever-increasing costs of production and maintenance.

SPIRIT OF WELFARE WORK IN BRITAIN

Samples Gives Some Tips To Indian Organisations

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

MR. R. M. C. SAMPLES, Economic Adviser to the British Information Service, Bombay said here today that as many of the developments in the Welfare and Social Services in Britain were very recent, the effects would only show after a period of time.

Mr. Samples who was addressing the "Social Service League" in Bombay on "Social Services in Britain" said that though there were "some gaps to be filled and opportunities for further improvement" what had already been done showed that "the spirit of social progress is active and vital" in Britain.

He traced the history of State interest "in public welfare and in the welfare of the individual" in the United Kingdom from the earliest times to the present Socialist era and said that by 1939 the social services, though not comprehensive, covered a vast field of medicine, health insurance, education, old age pensions, and control and subsidisation of housing.

PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Continuing Mr. Samples said that none of these services were imposed by the State upon an unwilling public. "All of them were the result of co-operative effort between the successive Governments and the people whom they governed." He gave an outline of post-war planning in Britain when the "idea of social security for all 'from cradle to the grave' was first given expression." Referring to the Beveridge Report on "Social Insurance and Allied Services" which was published in 1942 Mr. Samples said that its recommendations rested on three fundamental assumptions, viz., a system of children's allowances; a comprehensive health and rehabilitation services for all; and the avoidance of mass unemployment

As the social services grew in importance the accent shifted from the aspect of curing things that are wrong to that of prevention, Mr. Samples added. "That is, it has been felt that if we are to have a healthy and happy community, great emphasis should be placed on how we live in relation to each other." He said that in this connection the Government and the local authorities in Britain had extensive powers to regulate the planning of houses, schools, factories and the use of land.

"Though I may appear to have emphasised the part the State plays in welfare activities, volunteer organisations still have a major function to perform", Mr. Samples added. These volunteer organisations not only supplemented State activities in those spheres where it cannot intervene but integrated themselves with the State where there was common interests.

Skim Milk Powder At Churchgate

BOMBAY, Tuesday: In view of the heavy rush of visitors expected at the Brabourne Stadium at Cricket Club of India, Churchgate, Bombay, to witness the forthcoming cricket matches from 6th October 1950 to 8th October 1950, the Government Skin Milk Powder Depot at Cricket Club of India, Churchgate, Bombay, will be kept open for the issue of skim milk powder to the permit holders from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. on all these days excluding Sunday, 8th October 1950, when the Depot will be entirely closed.

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*Sound:—ROBIN CH.
*LYRICS:—SHAKIL.
*Story:—AZM.
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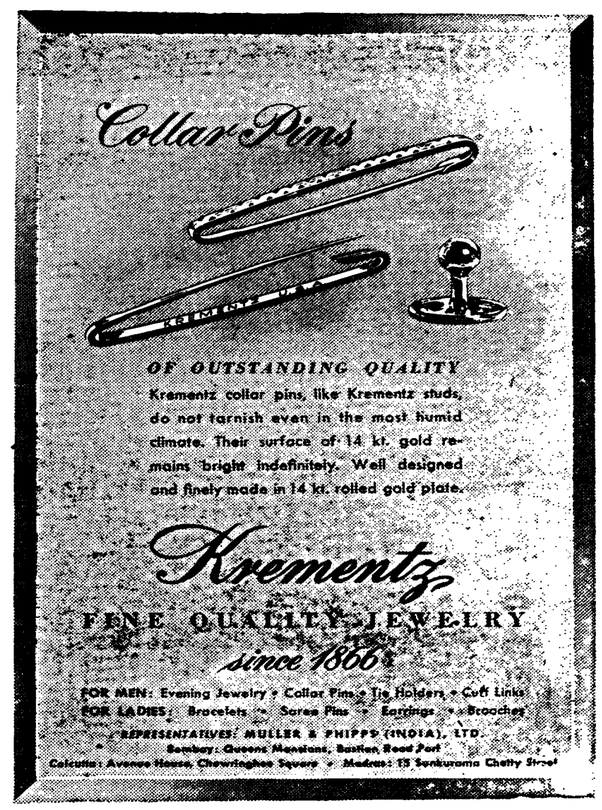
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The Bombay Chronicle

A UNITED FRONT

Not much purpose can be served by delving into the past and saying that this and that mistake was made. The Congress President in his speech at Calcutta was in a reminescent mood when he said that the Lucknow Congress-League Pact of 1916 was a mistake and that the Partition of the country was an act accepted by the leaders in a mood of confusion. About this, there need be no quarrel at the moment. They are both matters that belong to history. Mr. Tandon, however, adopted an eminently statesmanlike line when he said that, now that Pakistan had come into existence, it was necessary that both India and Pakistan should live as good neighbours and that it was the responsibility of the two countries to look after their minorities That in essence is the principle underlying the Delhi Agreement which has moreover the advantage of containing provisions to guard against any breakdown of the machinery of consultation. Mr. Tandon's friendly advice to the Hindu Mahasabha to give up politics and attend to the social problems of the Hindus is in keeping with his severe denunciation of communal politics.

The Congress President has with energy and vigour applied himself to clearing the political atmosphere of all misunderstanding and his assurances to the minorities are to be wholly welcomed. In this task, he has been ably seconded by the veteran Congressmen who on the occasion of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations put forward a magnificent effort to brush aside the cobwebs of uncertainty that have collected in the past three years. In the circumstances, there is every reason to hope that the work of party consolidation begun at the Nasik Congress is being carried forward by all the leading personalities of the Congress.

It has been pointed out that this unity of purpose will set a check on the sinister schemes of opponents of the party. That is a secondary matter which need not trouble Congressmen seriously. What is more to the point is that Congressmen throughout the country have now the chance of rallying to a definite lead and of devoting their efforts to working out a national policy. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has told us that Pandit Jawaharlal is the successor to Gandhiji, chosen by Mahatma himself. He has also said that it is a religious duty to respect that lead and follow Pandit Jawaharlal. In an age when the performance of religious duties is, to say the least, grudgingly done, this injunction is not very happily phrased; nor would we suggest that it is the best appeal for uniting under one leader But it is an injunction which does not place too heavy a strain on the majority of the people of this country to follow. Pandit Jawaharlal today represents in his person as no other Indian does the aspirations and ideals of the Indian people. It is because of this and because too he stands for all that is best in the traditions of this nation, that he is today at the helm of affairs. Mistakes there may be—after all, human beings are fallible. But there is the certainty that the mistakes will not be such as to tarnish the fair name of India or set back the hands of progress.

Indo-Pakistan Trade

With termination of the limited agreement of April last once again trade, the harbinger of goodwill, has come to a halt, and a wall has been raised between India and Pakistan. Though there has been friction in the past as, for instance, when Pakistan imposed export duty on Jute and on cotton goods from India, the major dealock occurred when Pakistan refused to devalue her rupee, thereby taking advantage of the devalued rupee of India and forcing Indian traders to restrict their imports from Pakistan. In turn, India refused to recognise the higher value of Pakistan currency and to fix a new exchange ratio for the Reserve Bank of India to quote. This brought official trade between the two countries to a standstill. However, sporadic trade in fresh foodstuffs continued on the basis of the pre-devaluation parity of exchange. Imposition of new customs barriers and income tax clearance rules by Pakistan caused further irritation. Seizure of millions of bales of raw jute by Pakistan, purchased by India before devaluation, brought the dispute to a head, and when several protests had no effect, India stopped all passage of goods to Pakistan by railway and air and further supply of coal. Pakistan thought that being a supplier of jute, wheat and raw cotton, vital commodities for India's economy, she could dictate her terms and bring economic pressure on India to accept her undevalued rupee. Such a transaction would have put India at a great disadvantage, for every 100 Pakistan rupees would have equalled 144 Indian rupees. India was determined not to yield to such unfair pressure, and the deadlock was complete in September 1949, the only commodity moving from India to Pakistan being coal. Infuriated, Pakistan "interfered" with the transit of trade and stopped the passage of Indian jute coming from Assam to Calcutta. This brought even the supply of coal to Pakistan to a standstill.

The deadlock made both the countries look for new markets for their surplus commodities and requirements. India brought wheat elsewhere, began cultivation of jute in her own territory and sold her cotton goods to other countries. Pakistan found a ready market for her raw cotton, of which there is a shortage in the world. But her wheat and jute have not been absorbed so far. Owing to the need to dispose of her surplus jute, on her own initiative, she approached India and inspite of public clamour, the Government of India accepted the proposal as they had no intention at any time to exert economic pressure on Pakistan and were always anxious to promote more trade between the two countries. Pakistan has just completed the supply of the contracted 40 lakh maunds of jute though the time schedule, mutually agreed on, was not honoured by Pakistan. The temporary agreement has not inspired reciprocating co-operation on the part of Pakistan. She still clings to the hope that India will be forced to accept her undevalued rupee. But Pakistan prices are fast collapsing for lack of buying support and it is believed that she may be in acute economic distress if she sticks to her decision of not devaluating her rupee.

In the meanwhile, India has endeavoured to make herself self-sufficient in jute, a valuable commodity for which she was entirely dependent on Pakistan. This year Indian jute mills have sufficient stock of jute, and there are prospects of India becoming self-sufficient in it next year. So India is now in a better bargaining position and can afford not to renew or extend the agreement for a balanced exchange of commodities. She will wait till the settlement of the par value of the Pakistan rupee by the International Monetary Fund, before resuming trade relations with Pakistan. It is a pity that political considerations prevent normal trade between the two neighbours, which is detrimental to the interests of both the countries.

Reaching For The Moon

If space scientists are to be believed, travel to the moon would become a reality in a matter of decades. The prospect, however, is not so pleasing to us as it evidently is to the scientists. We do not know what is the latest international practice about claim to new territories, but in the past, whenever an exlporer set his foot on a new land, he planted the flag of his land, and to all intents and purposes the land became his country's. It held good then because none worried about a speck of uninhabitated country and the trouble and expense of contesting the claim were out of proportion to the prospective gain. It is said that in the good old days when Portugal and Spain were supreme on the high seas—it was before the Armada when Drake singed the Spanish king's beard—an obliging Pope took a globe in his hands and drew a line across the "new world" (or was it across all the world?) and decreed that one part of it belonged to Spain and the other to Portugal. It is to this Papal generosity that we are to thank ourselves for Portuguese intrusion into our sub-continent and South America still bears traces of the expansive imperialism of Spain even today in spite of the Monroe Doctrine.

But much water has flowed under the bridges since then, and even the uninviting ice of the Antarctic draws the jealous attention of rival powers. In the circumstances, a vantage spot like the moon will certainly provoke international heart-burning. Russia for one thing will not let the capitalist scientists of the West set their foot in lunar asylum. Russia has always boasted that Communist science is superior to the capitalist variety and one need not be surprised if they claim that their men are already in the moon. That might perhaps explain all this hullabaloo about flying saucers and the mysterious missiles that flcat in the air.

In short, the western scientists have to be careful before they embark on a journey to the moon. After all a rarified atmosphere might not be the worst of evils.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

CALCUTTA, October 2: The Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, said today that it appeared to him that Indian leadership had got entangled into the trap laid by Lord Mountbatten and agreed to the partition of the country.

—P.T.I.

* * *

At Simla, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, unveiled a portrait of Gandhiji and said "our life would continue to be influenced for years to come by his teachings and philosophy".

A gentle hint no doubt. But too gentle. In fact, much too gentle.

* * *

Mr. S. K. Patil, who presided at the Gandhi Jayanti meeting in Bombay, is reported to have said that though Congress was bad in parts, taken all in all it was the only organisation....

The curate put it slightly differently.

* * *

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha has decided to "throw open the doors of the Mahasabha to non-Hindu minorities of India who have got large stakes in the country, which they will be anxious to safeguard under the system of Hindu shastras.

H'm. Many people did feel that the rock bottom of the Mahasabha was-er-economic.

* * *

The Mahasabha Working Committee has also decided to observe October 29 as "Kashmir Day" to mobilise public opinion for a firm stand on the Kashmir question.

The Mahasabha MUST tell the world that this country too has its Nishtars and Akram Khans.

* * *

KARACHI (PTI) Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan's name is now being frequently mentioned in reliable League circles for the President of the All-Pakistan Muslim League.

This is as it should be. He is the rightful incumbent of the 'gaddi'. And in perpetuity too.

* * *

"Political observers", the Karachi report says further, "believe that Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman is not withdrawing his resignation and that the election of a new President is a certainty".

We must, we are bound to say, acknowledge the wise, strategical farsightedness of Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman.

* * *

NEW YORK, October 2: The United Nations yesterday remained in a tense state of expectancy, awaiting the reaction from North Korea to General MacArthur's surrender call which has no time limit.

It looks as if the U. N. would remain in a tense state of expectancy with no time limit.

SCIENCE IN RUSSIA

By Prof. Julian Huxley

THERE is probably more scientific work done in Russia than in any other country and no where else do scientists receive such honours and rewards or the newspapers print so much news about science, or the discoveries and applications of science receive so much appreciation.

Yet Russian scientists have, in general, to do what they are told, and the problems and jobs they are to tackle: at any moment they may be hauled over the coals for their scientific ideas, and an official doctrine may even be imposed on their branch of science.

Many branches of science have come in for an ideological spring-cleaning. Sometimes the scientific truth or falsity of an entire subject is officially laid down. Thus the Central Committee of the Communist Party has proclaimed that Mendelism —in other words everything that, outside Russia, is simply called genetics—is untrue: and that the peculiar brand of Lamarckism called Michurin genetics, in which no competent biologist outside Russia believes, IS true. No research in Mendelian genetics is now being done in Russia. All the Mendelian geneticists have either been disgraced, have disappeared, have lost their jobs, or have been transferred to other work; and only Michurinism may be taught in schools and universities.

PURGE OF SCIENTISTS

In other cases, some trend within a science is denounced, and its adherents are publicly rebuked, or actually demoted or purged. This has happened, for instance, in physics, physiology, astronomy and relativity.

Russian Communists, including men of science have come to use increasingly violent and abusive language about its opponents, until now terms like "Fascist beast" "hyena" or "capitalist lackey" mean little more than people whose views differ from those of the Communist Party.

They do not hesitate to distort facts and to make offensive and untrue statements without a shred of evidence.

Thus when Sir Henry Dale, ex-President of the Royal Society, and H. J. Muller, the great geneticist and Nobel Prizeman, resigned from the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, the Academy itself called them "tools in the hand of reactionaries" and "partisans of the theories in vogue in Hitlerite Germany".

They push to ridiculous extremes the idea that both the theories of science and the discoveries which it makes, depend on the social and economic system. Professor Bernal, the wellknown British Communist man of science, after a visit to the USSR, stated that the Russians do not permit Freudian psychology, because it was developed in a "competitive bourgeois society" and therefore has no proper application in a socialist society—as if Russian infants had no parents and suffered from no depressions!

Again the USSR Academy of Sciences itself, in its pronouncement on the genetics controversy called ordinary genetics "idealist teaching" and "pseudo-scientific", and categorically stated that "Michurin's materialist direction in biology is the only acceptable form of science, because it is based on dialectical materialism and on the revolutionary principle of changing Nature for the benefit of the people". This certainly is a revolutionary principle—in another sense! Western scientists prefer to base their science on the facts of nature.

ALARMING FACT

But the most alarming fact is that Russia is now denying the universality and unity of science and the scientific method: with this the international character of science has disappeared, and we are confronted with two rival and hostile kinds of science—so-called "progressive" Russian and Communist science, and so-called "reactionary" Western and capitalist science. Thus Professor Nuzhdin, a prominent Russian biologist, recently stated in the British scientific periodical NATURE that "Capitalist science, which serves the reactionary class of contemporary society, cannot be objective. Capitalism demands that science distorts the truth and creates reactionary theories serving capitalism as ideological tools".

"Soviet Science" on the other hand, because it serves "the most progressive class of contemporary society.... is a people's science..... That is why it is the most correct science, since it has no other interests than to reveal the objective laws governing the development of Nature and of society". Now, fe know!

And since foreign science is "bourgeois" and distorts the truth and is merely an ideological tool of capitalism, it and its ideas can be attacked just because they are foreign. Prezent, one of Lysenko's chief backers, said, to the conference on genetics in 1949, "it is high time to demand from you your participation in the struggle against the theories of foreign biologists", "a pernicious and ideologicallly alien trend, brought to our country from foreign shores".

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

As the converse of this attitude, the Russians are making exaggerated claims to priority for all sorts of scientific discoveries and inventions: and they are also becoming increasingly isolationist. Soviet men of science rarely attend international scientific congresses, and are warned not to tell too much about recent Russian scientific work. Russian scientific journals have almost entirely given up the practice of publishing summaries of papers in English or any other Western European language.

This paradoxical position of Russian science, it seems, is due to several different causes. First Marxist Communism is built on a philosophical basis, which is materialist, and claims to be scientific. This naturally leads it to attach high importance to science, provides society with the means for controlling and changing material nature.

According to dialectical materialism, ideas are only by-products of the more basic realities of material structure and material conditions; and from this it is only a step to denying the independent validity of scientific ideas and knowledge.

Secondly, Marxist philosophy lays down that the economic and class system is the primary determining basis of human life, and that law, religion, art, science, philosophy and the like are the secondary superstructure.

STALIN'S VIEWS

In a recent pronouncement, Stalin himself speaks of BASIS and SUPERSTRUCTURE:—"The basis" he writes, "is the economic structure of society at the given stage of its development. The superstructure is the political, legal, religious, artistic, philosophical view of society and the....institutions corresponding to them."

Accordingly science is often regarded as being automatically determined by the structure of society. From this it is only a step to saying that it and its ideas ought to be deliberately controlled in the interests of society.

Thirdly, science in the U.S.S.R. is considered primarily from the practical angle of what it can do to improve the national economy and improve or transform the material conditions of life. This too, of course, is a logical outcome of a materialist philosophy. It has not led, however, to any general diminution of pure research. The Russians realize that pure science is necessary if applied science is to flourish. Indeed, it has often led to a false stress on theory, because they consider that scientific theories can be determined by social conditions, instead of by the facts of nature. But "uselessness' is a good tactical weapon with which to attack your scientific opponents or a branch of science that you dislike.

The crux of the matter is the new Russian conception of science and scientific method which has led to a denial of the universality and autonomy of science, and the subordination of science to politics and of scientific truth to ideological authority.

Once you have a totalitarianism of ideas as well as of institutions, science will inevitably be used for political ends. Thus we have appeals now being launched by Communist scientists, in Russia and elsewhere, on behalf of the Stockholm declaration of the World Peace Congress, demanding the prohibition of atomic warfare. This is usually represented as a way, or even as the only way, of securing peace, whereas in fact, what Communist men of science are exerting their prestige to support, is only an ingenious move in the cold war.

Peace will not be secured merely by the prohibition of particular weapons; and in the atomic field, what is wanted is agreement in principle to international control and inspection of all atomic materials, research and production.

It is natural to wonder what the loss of freedom will do to science in Russia. In the long run, the subordination of scientific thought to ideological doctrine, is bound to lower the quality of scientific work. This happened to German science under Nazi orthodoxy, and will eventually happen to Russian science under Marxist orthodoxy—unless Communist policy changes.

There is no inherent reason why Communism should involve the abolition of scientific freedom: Yugoslavia is now deliberately encouraging freedom of thought, discussion and expression in science and culture.

In Russia there has been Stalin's recent pronouncement on linguistics, in which he sacrificed the idea that Communism demands the recasting of everything, theories as well as practices, and that ideas and inventions originating in capitalist societies were of necessity bad or wrong. Perhaps this is the beginning of a general change of front, a warning to zealots not to go too far in their brand of ideological orthodoxy and patriotism. And of course facts can often be made to fit in with wrong theories, and wrong theories adjusted to the pressure of facts.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT

Meanwhile, we are faced by the extraordinary fact that a great country which is in many ways in the forefront of scientific progress should have repudiated the most important single step ever taken by science—the affirmation that science is only fully effective when it is free, and cannot submit to any authority except that of the facts of nature.

Is there anything we can do about the situation? Only this, I think. First, to make quite sure that in reacting to Russian Communism we do not adopt some of their methods and try to frighten scientists and intellectuals into any sort of political orthodoxy. And secondly, to continue with all branches of science on the largest possible scale in our own countries, firm in the belief that the method of free science is the greatest discovery made by man during the past thousand years and more.

Professor Julian Huxley, the British biologist and writer, was Director-General of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation from 1946-48. He is a Fellow of the British Royal Society, and Secretary of the Zoological Society of London from 1935-42. Professor Huxley has held many important academic posts and has served on educational and scientific commissions.

Professor Huxley's most recent publication is "Soviet Genetics and World Science"; he has written on a wide variety of subjects, including biology, ethics, zoology. Academic establishments in many parts of the world have conferred degrees and other honours upon him.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Mahasabha Decisions

The decision of the Hindu Mahasabha to admit non-Hindu minorities of India into its fold is a half-hearted attempt to rise above communal prejudice. The decision contemplates permission to such members to take part in the parliamentary part of the Mahasabha programme and to carrying it through. This grandiose phraseology means nothing more than that for fighting the elections members of the minority communities will be accepted as Mahasabha candidates. It implies that a kind of associate membership will be created. The qualifying concession that the minorities have "large stakes in the country", is revealing. It is because they have these stakes that the Mahasabha is opening its doors; in order that their stakes may be laid by the Mahasabha. It is easy to see from all this that the Mahasabha will stand to gain by the transaction but there is nothing to show how the minorities will benefit by it. To our knowledge, there is no section of the minorities which has shown any desire to join the Mahasabha on these terms. The resolution of the Mahasabha Working Committee on Kashmir is basically sound. It is unfortunate that it should be made the basis of a nationwide agitation by a communal organisation.

Ill-Advised

The other day, the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the organised sword-brandishing which was performed in Pakistan on "Kashmir Day" He gave the answer which that demonstration deserved. The demonstration was no better than the gangster's threat. That sort of blackmail cannot cow down India. And if leaders of Pakistan thought they could frighten Lake Success by it, then they were paying the members of the Security Council the compliment of being cowards. But it is of course, the affair of the Security Council to determine its reaction to this threat. What we are interested in here is the reported decision of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to observe a "Kashmir Day" of its own in India. If this is intended as a Mahasabha answer to Pakistan and the Pakistan Muslim League—it can only be regrettable as harmful and ill advised. It is no answer to provocative threats to indulge in the same sort of thing. India's case has actually been strengthened by the war-mongering in Pakistan on "Kashmir Day". Mahasabha sabre rattling will only weaken it and thus render a service to Pakistan. And since the Government of India and Congress have resolutely adopted a policy of international dignity and resistance to provocation, the Mahasabha sponsored "Kashmir Day" will queer the pitch, as it were, of the Government and create difficulties, or, are we to understand that this is the deliberate purpose of the anti-Government, anti-Congress Hindu Mahasabha?

U. S. And Mr. Scott

We are glad that the Reverend Michael Scott, the champion of the African tribes has at last been enabled to proceed to Lake Success and Flushing Meadows for the meetings of U. N. and its Trusteeship Committee. The U. S. delegation to the Trustee Committee has announced that the American Consulate in London has been instructed to grant a visa to the Reverend Michael Scott. The relevance of the U. S. announcement in the Trusteeship Committee lies in the fact that the delegations of a number of countries had represented to the U. S. delegation that they regard as desirable and necessary the presence of the Reverend Michael Scott when the Trusteeship Committee was dealing with the question of African tribes, particularly, of South-West Africa. Clearly, it is because of this representation that the Government of the United States agreed to grant Mr. Scott the required visa and that but for this international pressure he would have continued to knock at the doors of the American Consulate in vain as he had been doing for the last few months. Which raises the question: Why was the U. S. Administration not willing to permit Mr. Scott's entry into its country in the ordinary course? What was it which the U. S. Government regarded as underdesirable about this noble and gallant crusador against colour discrimination and champion of racial equality and justice? The world, especially Asia and Africa, cannot be blamed if it arrives at conclusions, which are not favourable to the United States and its democratic professions.

No Advertisements

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur had a piece of advice for press barons which resembles very much the one that Marie Antoinette gave to the starving peasantry of France who complained they had no bread When some one complained to the Minister of Health of all persons!) that the advertisement revenue of newspapers was dwindling, the Rajkumari said that newspapers should not depend on advertisements, and she quoted Gandhiji in her support. This is a counsel of perfection. The cost of daily newspaper production has risen so much that the price which the reader pays for his paper, even if it appears unconsionably high, can never hope to pay the expenses of production, not to say anything about the cost of news services on which the paper depends. And it is here that the revenue from the advertisement fills the gap. The prejudice against advertising in newspapers is based on the belief that the advertisers have some control over what appears in newspapers. This is far from the truth as far as independent newspapers are concerned and repeated suspicious of this nature will only put ideas in the head of advertiser. The relations between the advertiser and the newspaper are based purely on business; the industrialist or the merchant, who wants to tell the people about his product, seeks the medium of the press which can carry the message, and so long as it is not against public interest, the newspapers do this service and accept payment for it To say that Gandhiji never did this in his papers is to use a form of argument which it will appear irrelevent to rebut. The Rajkumari must remember as one of the foremost disciples of the Mahatma that there are many things on which the Mahatma held firm and decided opinions which the present Ministry of which she forms a part feels unable to carry out.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Future Of Dr. Pattabhi

Now that Tandonji has become the President of the Indian National Congress, Dr. Pattabhi, though a Congressman still, will not be an active participant in its affairs as before. What then will be his future? Should such a versatile and talented man vegetate in his native town of Machilipatnam resting on his laurels? Will not the Historian of the Congress and the interpretor of the Gandhian ideals have a chance of serving the country once again? The meritorious sacrifices made by him before the attainment of Independence may not be so soon forgotten by us.

Being job shy by nature and by temperament, the learned Doctor unlike others, does not crave for power On that account, his talents should not be allowed to languish At this time of national emergency, when the services of elderly and retired statesmen are being requisitioned from all corners of our country, is it not appropriate to utilise his valuable services as well?

His supposed unpopularity may be due to his personal wrangles and political misunderstandings with Mr. Prakasam but even there, he was not so black, as he was so often painted. However, such purely domestic affairs common in every state, should not tarnish his infallible eminence in the All-India level.

He may be accused of verbosity and vociferousness which are of course the essential equipments of a successful politician, of the Congress ticket.

The fault for the deterioration of the Congress is generally laid at his door. Although I am not here to hold his brief, I can at least assert that he prevented the Congress from sinking into further depths during his eventful regime. No other statesman in his position and under the circumstances would have done better. We must be aware that the boot is on the other leg. The Congress, as years rolled by, has itself become too aged to sustain its erstwhile vitality, especially when of late it had to contend with the conflicting forces of Socialism and Communism. The Congress, which was only a political movement before, had after the Indian Independence, sought power and power alone had corrupted it. Dr. Pattabhi cannot therefore be individually fastened with the responsibility for its degradation or defilement in any way. This fact would be amply proved in the years to come.

May be, he was not able to stem the rising tide of the 'isms', which have raised their heads in their prolific plurality unlike in the past, but then, even the Administration in power could not also effectively check it. What can a Congress President do?—a President who is stripped of all the power and influence he was enjoying before. To use his own words, in order 'to "get" him,—'The Presidentship is a position of responsibility without authority, expectation without opportunity, prestige without power".

It was also unfortunate that he could not befriend the Press, which was particularly severe to him.

Now that the Andhra Province formation was also shelved indefinitely, it is probable that Dr. Pattabhi will not hereafter have any other occupation except to contribute articles or write books.

—K. VENKATESWARA RAO.

War Atrocities In Korea

Some of the War operations of the United Nations armies in Korea have been subjected to very severe criticism in a section of the Indian press and by some Indian publicists. The published details of some of the incidents are sickening to a degree and rouse righteous indignation. But the critics have not made it clear whether all the inhuman abominations are the monopoly of the United Nations armies and that the North Korean armies have been fighting with humanity and compassion. If that be not the case, there is no justification for singling out the UN armies for condemnation. It is true that the "atrocities" of the UN forces are published by the Democracies, while the Communists believe in the secrecy of the "iron curtain". For all that the world outside knows, the North Korean armies might be committing worse inhumanities than the UN armies, unless it is presumed that every-thing behind the "iron curtain" is above-board, simply because one has no information. The critics one the UN armies may do well to collect and publish news, at least as authentic as those published by the UN. of the quality of the war operation of the Communist North Koreans before condemning the UN armies for the inhumanities inevitable to modern war.

—P. KODANDA RAO

Bangalore

Thought For The Day

When man's healthy nature works as a whole, when he feels himself in the universe as a part of a great, beautiful noble whole. when harmonious enjoyment gives him a sense of pure, free ecstasy, then if the universe could be aware of itself it would achieve its goal, would jubilate, admiring the peak of its own evolution and being.

—GOETHE.

RUSSIAN PROPOSALS FOR KOREA

Immediate Cease-Fire Urged

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 3, (PTI-Reuter).

THE Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, yesterday tabled a new proposal for a settlement in Korea in the Political Committee of the United Nations.

M. Vyshinsky's resolution reiterated the Russian demands for immediate cease-fire in Korea and withdrawal of foreign troops and the establishment of a unified Korean Government on the basis of elections to the National Assembly.

The resolution proposed election of a commission at a joint meeting of the North and South Korean assemblies to conduct a nation-wide poll for an all-Korean National Assembly.

Earlier M. Vyshinsky rejected the proposal tabled by Britain and seven other nations calling for a stronger United Nations Commission to supervise the establishment of a unified Korea.

Opening the resumed debate on Korea, he attacked the eight-power resolution calling for a stronger United Nations commission to supervise the establishment of a unified Korea.

He said that a revision in the resolution for consultation between the commission and the unified military command in Korea would have the effect of handing over the decision to the command

He would offer his resolution jointly with other delegations. M. Vyshinsky said

At the same time the Soviet Union would introduce a further resolution calling on the assembly to halt the "inhuman bombings" of peaceful populations by American planes.

He would insist that the United Nations Commission, which had "fanned the embers of civil war" be disbanded

The Soviet Foreign Minister accused the United States delegate Mr. Warren Austin of trying to shift the responsibility for events in Korea on the Soviet Union.

The Political Committee was considering an eight-power resolution providing for the establishment of a new and stronger United Nations Commission in Korea to supervise the attainment of an independent unified Korea.

M. Vyshinsky, in an early comment on this resolution, said that it also provided for consultation with the unified command. "In other words" he declared, "it will be the unified command which will be taking decisions."

He said that using the unified command for advisory purposes meant, in reality, giving it the power of making final decisions

CORRUPT GOVERNMENT

M. Vyshinsky said South Korea was "wallowing in corruption under the terroristic Syngman Rhee regime".

The United States, he alleged, had endeavoured to bolster this "fascists state" where the "destitute masses" all hated the Syngman Rhee Government.

Such had been the position at the outbreak of the 'civil war' which had been caused by the "blood-thirsty terror" of the Syngman Rhee regime which had refused to set up even an elementary democratic order in South Korea. It was, M. Vyshinsky said, oppression of the masses in the South that had brought about the "civil war".

CIVIL WAR

M. Vyshinsky argued that what had happened in Korea was a "civil war" between two sections of the same people.

Therefore, the Northern Korean could not be termed "aggressors". He referred to the American civil war and asked whether Mr. Austin would be prepared to call the northern advance into the states "to liberate the slaves," aggression against the North.

He also asked whether the United States would have taken a bright view of armed intervention by Britain on behalf of the South.

Taking up Mr. Austin's point made on Saturday that the 38th parallel did not exist, Mr. Vyshinsky said that if there was not such a line "then it means that there are not two countries but simply two sections of the Korean people which happened to dislike each other."

Mr. Vyshinsky said the joint eight-power resolution was framed to make possible the occupation of the whole of Korea. It was inacceptable to the Soviet Union and he would vote against it.

SURRENDER CALL IGNORED

N. Koreans Continue Fighting

LONDON, Oct. 13 (PTI-Reuter): A North Korean communique, quoted by Moscow Radio yesterday, over 36 hours after General Douglas MacArthur's "surrender" call, said "units of the People's Army, retained previously occupied positions in the environs of Seoul and continued fierce battles against the American troops.

The communique said north-east of Seoul, fighting developed for the height of Mihari which changed hands several times. North Korean forces were said to have inflicted "heavy losses".

TOKYO: United Nations forces in Korea have so far "captured between 25,000 and 35,000 prisoners". senior staff officer said on October 1.

The complete disorganisation of the routed North Korean Army was illustrated by one batch of 60 prisoners taken at Taejon which included members of five divisions.

The officer said: "About 375,000 youth were in military training schools on September 10. But they are raw, untrained and poorly armed".

RIVER CROSSED

HONGKONG: The pro-Nationalist Chinese language newspaper 'the Hongkong Times', said today that the Communist Fourth Field Army had crossed the Yalu River which divides Manchuria from North Korea.

In a despatch from Taipeh (Formosa) the paper said the army, led by the one-eyed Communist General Lin Piao, was concentrating at Sinuiji opposite the Manchurian town of Antung.

Communist China has several times accused America of bombing Antung during the Korean war.

WASHINGTON: A second American destroyer-the "mansfield" has struck a mine off North Korean. Seven men were injured.

7 KILLED IN RAIL COLLISION

Incident Near Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Seven railway and post office officials were killed and an undisclosed number of other persons injured when two express trains travelling near Prague crashed headown at Svitavy, in Moravia yesterday, the trade union organ 'Peace' reported.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

New York Cotton December ..
NEW YORK, October 3.

Previous Closing	40.52
Today's Opening	40.50
Difference	—2
Today's Closing	40.25
Difference	—27

Stop Press

WORK FOR THE FUTURE OF INDIA: SARDAR'S APPEAL

AURANGABAD, Oct. 3 (PTI). Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister speaking at a reception given in his honour here this evening appealed to the people of Hyderabad to pay their attention to the future not only in their State but also of the whole of India. He said that every citizen of India was determined not to be enslaved again.

BOUND OVER

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 3 (PTI): Mr. D. T. Jorwekar, Resident Magistrate of Sholapur found guilty today Mr. Abdul Karim Lunje, a local Congressman and member of the Prohibition Committee of consuming alcoholic liquor and ordered the accused to furnish a bond and give surety of Rs. 300 for keeping peace and to be of good behaviour for three months.

Scott Granted Visa To Visit United States

LAKE SUCCESS Oct. 3, (PTI-Reuter): The U. S. delegation to the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly announced tonight that the American Consulate in London had been instructed to grant a visa to the Rev. Michael Scott.

The United Nations visa was necessitated by a letter sent by the President of the iTrusteeship Committee, Prince Wan Waithryrkon of Thailand, certifying that according to statements made to him by several delegations including India, Mr. Scott had a locus standi to come to Lake Success in connection with the South-West African question.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO AHMEDABAD

Programme Finalised

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, October 3.

The programme for President Rajendra Prasad's visit to Ahmedabad has now been finalised both by the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee and the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, it is authoritatively learnt, will stay at the Shahibag Circuit House as government-guest.

He will be received at the aerodrome by the Collector of Ahmedabad. A Military detachment and armed police will present him with a guard of honour.

A civic address will be presented to Rajen Babu by the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation.

The President will address the citizens at Laldarwaja Maiden in the morning. He will also unveil a bust of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, at the Town Hall.

Rajen Babu will be leaving for Mahemadabad on October 15 to inaugurate the Congress Sevadal Rally in which about 10,000 volunteers are expected to take part. The volunteers will also give a demonstration of mass spinning.

Henderson Says It's All Gossip

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3. (PTI): Mr. Loy Henderson, United States Ambassador to India, stated here today that the United States had no desire to establish military bases of any character in South Asia and that it had not had any discussions, informal or formal, with the purpose of obtaining such bases.

Mr. Henderson, who was referring to the "stories that the United States has been endeavouring to obtain military bases at various points in South Asia", said that such stories carried in the press, or verbally propagated, should be regarded as "false gossip invented by persons desiring to malign the United States".

6 KILLED, 29 INJURED IN FIRE ABOARD TUG

BOGOTA, (Colomboa), October 3 (PTI-Reuter): Fire on a petrol-laden tug killed six people and seriously injured 29 others at Barranca Bermeja, petroleum centre 175-miles north of here.

It was feared that others missing among the 49 passengers and crew aboard were either burnt or suffocated to death.

Film Show At Ghatkopar

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ghatkopar Progressive Students Association will exhibit documentary films on sociology, general knowledge and entertainment on October 4 at 7-15 p.m. in Seth Dhanji Devshi Rashtriya Shala Hall.

TACKLE LEPROSY IN THE VILLAGES

DR. MUIR'S SUGGESTIONS

MADRAS, Oct. 3 (PTI).

DR. Ernest Muir, well-known world leprologist, presiding over the third All India Leprosy Workers' Conference here today said that "if leprosy which is a social disease is to be controlled in India it must be by work in the villages".

Dr. Muir said that the central aim should be to get each village or group of villages to isolate effectively its own open cases of leprosy in such a way that they would not spread the disease

The former estimate based on census reports of a little more than one lakh cases of leprosy in India had now been revised to "well over ten lakhs".

Over 300 delegates from all over India, Burma and Indonesia attendid the conference Dr. T.S.S. Rajan who inaugurated the conference said that the Madras Government had drawn up short-term and long-term plans to deal with leprosy. The short-term plan was to double the number of beds available in the state for infective cases of leprosy. Under the long-term plan they would take up intensive rural service for leprosy in endemic araes.

If properly carried out the advantages of the village method as compared with those in force at present, he said were threefold: (1) Patients would be less likely to wander about and infect outsiders, (2) The village would become leprosy-conscious and (3) Contacts would be examined and open cases isolated and treated from the beginning without waiting till they had become conspicuous and could no longer remain hidden.

The running of such a scheme would of course require a specialised staff and would generally require at first some financial aid but expenditure would be small as compared with that required for a large residential colony, he said.

Dr. Muir suggested that the scheme be given a "through tryout" in different parts of India in preference to founding more large colonies of the present type.

ASIA COMMANDS ATTENTION SAYS NEHRU

Pacific Relations Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

background that we have to approach our problems".

After Pandit Pant's speech, Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed the Conference.

Sir George Sanson, acting Chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations and leader of the British delegation, speaking after Pandit Nehru's inaugural address, said: "we begin our work under high and favourable auspices for the Prime Minister—who like all great statesmen today carries most unbearable burden of office—has done us the honour and spared us the time to come to open this Conference, an act of kindness and courtesy for which we are all deeply grateful".

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION

The subjects which the conference will discuss include contemporary political forces and movements such as Communism, its strength in the Pacific and Asian regions, its sources of support, its connections with external Communist movements, its influence within existing organisations, its prospects for wider mass appeal and conflict and co-operation between Communist and nationalist movements.

On the question of nationalism in its international implications, the conference will study the shifts in political connections, territorial and defence problems, effect of the rivalries of the great powers and defence agreements and alignments.

On the general economic question, the conference will study such questions as the adequacy of available capital, effects of nationalism on existing foreign interests, import policies and markets abroad and plans for economic development and their international implications.

Pandit Nehru's Speech

PANDIT NEHRU recalled that for about 20 or more years he had been connected, at first rather distantly and then a little more intimately, with the work of the Institute.

He had profited, he said, by reading many of the publications of the Institute and he had thought of "how much good you are doing by pursuing this path of trying to understand the problems of the Pacific or the Far East".

For a long time past, Pandit Nehru added, he had thought that from many points of view the problems of the world would be more and more entangled in the Far East from the political and many other points of view. In a sense, "the centre of gravity of trouble or, if you like, of better things will be the Far East, or, if you like, not the Far East only, but large parts of Asia".

It struck me often enough, he said, that while people talked about they did not have sufficient realisation of it. And so they passed by the problems of Asia and discussed far more the other problems of the world, notably of Europe, which were, of course, very important. But it seemed to him that in the perspective of things to come they were not paying enough attention to the problems of a developing Asia."

"We all know," he added, "the tremendous importance of much that is happening in Europe and other parts of the world, and I do not mean for an instant to say that those changes in Europe and elsewhere are to be passed over. But I have felt that in the perspective of history today, Asia demands attention in many ways. Certainly, of course, from the point of view of developing underdeveloped areas, of providing food where food is needed and in many other like ways, but much more so in understanding.

CHANGE, TORMENT

"Asia is not only in a process of change, but in a process of torment. You may see some parts of Asia quiet and relatively peaceful. You may see other parts trobuled. I am not referring to that external trouble and disturbance so much, but rather to the inner changes that are taking place all over the world, no doubt, but perhaps much more so in Asia than elsewhere. Not that there is any special virtue in Asia, but because we have been kept back and we are trying to catch up.

"Time has passed us by and we have not kept pace with it, and so we have suddenly arrived at a stage when we have to run—walking is not enough—and in running we stumble and fall and we try to get up again. It is no good anybody telling us to walk slowly because we just cannot do it. We are overwhelmed, if we go slowly, by other forces. We realise that running, especially by an old continent like Asia, involves risks and dangers, but there is no help, no choice for it, for there is the torment in our minds and all kinds of questions before us which we seek to answer".

In the final analysis, Pandit Nehru said, 'if you seek to understand us, you will understand a little of us by discussing our economic, social, political and other problems. But you will have to look a little deeper to understand this torment in the mind and spirit of Asia. It takes different shapes in different countries of course, and it is a problem ultimately for ourselves to understand and to solve with the help of others, I hope, but the burden is on us. Others can help or hinder, but they cannot solve them for us. I hope that in your discussions you will give thought not only to the externals of these problems, but to this something inside which moves vast masses of people and which puts questions to them to which they cannot find an easy answer, and so they go about tormented in mind and spirit, making mistakes, sometimes doing wrong things, sometimes right things.

ASIAN FEELING

'Asia is a huge continent and when we talk about an Asian feeling, I do not quite know what it means, because we differ so much amongst ourselves in our ancient traditions and cultures and the tremendous background of history and past experience. And yet I think it is true that in the present context of things there is such a thing as an Asian sentiment."

Personally he did not attach much weight to the belief that there was a basic difference between what was called the Orient and what was called the Occident. Of course, there were differences of background. History, tradition, geography and climate, but such differences also existed between Asian countries themselves and even within the same country. Probably the present day differences were largely caused by the fact that certain parts of the world went ahead with the consequences of the industrial revolution while others did not. Possibly, if the others also went ahead on those lines, those differences might be less, at though even then the conflicts might not be less.

"I think that this business of thinking the terms of the Orient and Occident set us on the wrong track," said Pandit Nehru. "We should try to think that normally speaking the same type of problems produces the same results anywhere. At the same time we have to think, of course, of certain backgrounds and national characters which persist in ancient countries because countries like India or China or the countries of the Middle West or Middle East have got a very great background of history and tradition which influences us no doubt and which is both good and bad.

GOOD AND BAD

"It has a great deal of good in it, because if it did not have that, we would have gone under. We have survived and we propose to hold on to it. At the same time I have no doubt at all that there is a great deal of bad in it too, which prevents us from doing things that we ought to do. And so between the good and the bad and between the past and the present and the future, we do not quite know what we are going to do and what we should do some individuals may think this way or that, but I am speaking, for the moment, of national tendencies. If you ask about my own country, it is very difficult for me to give an answer briefly, because I see so many forces at play. I am not referring to the normal questions I asked, like, "What is Communism doing in this country, how strong it is, what is this what is that? These are trivial questions. We have to think about deeper things.

"The trivial questions may be important for the moment. I do not deny that, but if you seek to understand a country by putting trivial questions, then you do not understand it. You get lost in some superficial aspect which is moving you or troubling you for the moment. We—I am referring not to India alone, but every country—have to deal with deeper problems and more difficult and complicated questions than just that of being a Communist or anti-Communist, and of fighting Communism, thinking that it is the only question left in this world.

"So if you ask me about India, I would take a long time telling you about some of our problems. Our major difficulties will be not external but internal, of the mind and spirit. There are many tendencies, going backward and revivalism on one side and progress of the latest type on the other. Then again the question arises, 'what exactly is progress and we stumble.'

GOING AHEAD

"Certainly progress consists of some essential things in life, which we must have obviously. We are going ahead about them. We are going to advance, I hope rapidly with the development of science and the application of science in this country in every way. That will produce good results, I hope, and yet doubts creep into one's mind because that by itself offers no real solution. It is a partial and essential solution, but something more is needed. Obviously it does not offer a solution of the broad problems that afflict the world today and many of problems may themselves be the result of the application of science itself which we worship and which we should admire. What are we aiming at? Unless we give thought to these deeper problems, we are apt to go astray and not find a real answer.

LEAD OF A GREAT MAN

"You know that many of us in this country have spent great part of our lives trying very imperfectly to follow the lead given by a great leader we had. We were poor stuff, but he moulded us and gave us some strength and some vision and because of that we managed to achieve somewhat. But anyhow for thirty years or more we lived under his shadow and under his guidance.

"He spoke in terms strange to the modern world, strange even to some extent to us who followed him. We did not quite understand him. We felt the greatness of his presence and the greatness of his personality. We followed him in certain things to the best of our ability. About the rest we hoped we would be able to follow him.

"We talked about non-violence and the like and yet we saw the world full of violence. Here we are today in charge of Governments which keep armies and navies and air forces and indulge in violence pretty often and the problem comes before us; not that we were convinced about perfect non-violence at any time. Nevertheless, the problem comes to us where exactly is the world going to and where we are going. On the one hand, none of us dare, in the present state of the world, to do away with the engines of organised violence either for defence against external aggression or to meet internal trouble. So we keep armies. On the other hand, we see that that does not solve any problem.

METHOD ITSELF EVIL

"Of course such army, navy or air force as we have is a tiny affair not worth, mentioning before the vast armadas of the other nations, but the problem arises what about those great countries with vast armies, navies and air forces. Have they solved their problems because of them? The question is not answered in the affirmative. And then one finds that somehow the method of dealing with the evils of the world itself somehow contributes to those evils.

"What then are we to do? There is evil in the world. Plenty of it, and that evil supports itself by armed strength. We have to meet it by armed strength; yet, as we meet it, we become infected by that evil and we follow the same way or a similar way, and then more and more we get infected by another thing that might be called the military method of dealing with things or the military outlook."

MUCH TOO SERIOUS

"While there have been great soldiers in the world, great men, I do not think that the purely military method had solved any major problem in the world. And that was why a great Frenchman once said even about war, that was is much too serious a thing to be entrusted to soldiers. That is perfectly true. But if it is too serious a thing for soldiers, to entrust it to a civilian who develops a military mentality is infinitely worse. If a nation or a Government develops that type of military mentality, then there is little hope for that nation. So we go round and round these problems.

"Here we are, for the last three months or so, facing a small war in Korea which had the seeds in it of a mighty conflict the world over and almost every country desired that that war should at least be localised and ended, there. The peoples of the world desired that and yet sometimes the military mind peeped out and wanted to go much further thinking that by going further it would solve other basic problems also, not realising the essential lesson of history that if you go too far, you topple over and get entangled in other problems.

UNDERSTANDING

"I ventured in a spirit of arrogance once to say that many Western countries lack subtlety in their dealings with Asia. Of course I can say the reverse with equal truth, that is my own countrymen and Asian countries lack subtlety in their understanding of the West or dealing with the West. Both are true. How are we to get that understanding? It is important to get that understanding."

NATIONALIST URGE

Pandit Nehru went on, "No argument in any country of Asia is going to have weight if it goes counter to the nationalist spirit of that country. Communism or no Communism, that has to be understood. To whatever country of Asia you may go, you have to see what is the nationalist urge and how you can support it. If you come up against it, whatever your other arguments may be they will not be fully appreciated or understood.

"I do not consider nationalism as by itself a very admirable thing. It may be good or bad or a mixture of the good and the bad. So it is not that I wish to lay stress on nationalism because I consider it a good thing, but because I feel that at the present moment in large parts of Asia it is a factor which must be recognised."

A DABBLER!

Pandit Nehru said that he would not venture to put anything concrete before "many of you who are experts in these subjects", but still he ventured to say something because "my whole life has been a curious one, not that of an expert at anything, but a dabbler in many things and a person who has come into contact with masses of things and a person who has come into contact with masses of human being, who has tried to understand them and to influence them and been influenced by them and so, to some extent, is receptive to mass influences even in other countries. I can understand them a little more perhaps than if I had the great advantage of being as scholarly as many of you are (laughter).

"I can view this problem of Asia in some historical perspective and in the sense of masses in movement. Unless you do it also in that way, you will not understand it or grasp it. I do not know where they will land us. I have not the faintest notion.

20 YEARS HENCE

"I am speaking as the Prime Minister of India, but I have not the faintest notion of what India would be like ten or twenty years later. I can tell you what I want it to be and I have certain measure of confidence in my strength to make people go in a particular way, but I cannot say what will happen ten or twenty years hence in Asia or India. And frankly speaking, I do not very much mind. I do my job to the best of my ability and with as much energy as I possess. If I succeed, well and good, if I don't I can't help it, because I may not succeed fifteen years later. I am not going to mind it today. I have every intention and every hope of succeeding."

Pandit Nehru was loudly cheered both when he began and ended his speech. The only time he raised his voice was when he condemned as "monstrous" the support given by some countries to imperialism in Indonesia when she was struggling for freedom.

NO LIQUOR FOR EX-RULERS

They Are Like Any Other Bombay Citizens

POONA, Oct. 3 (PTI): The recent judgment of the Bombay High Court on the Prohibition Act overrode those terms in regard to issue of liquor permits contained in the privy purse agreement with rulers of merged States, and made it compulsory on them, like any other Bombay citizen, to stand before a medical board and obtain a liquor permit on grounds of health for consumption of liquor.

Giving this informaton in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Minister for Prohbition, Mr. I. M. Patil, explained that under the privy purse agreement, it had been decided by Government that such of the rulers not being minors as were habituated to drink liquor should be allowed a quota up to five units each per month for their personal consumption.

Mr. Patil disclosed under this agreement only seven rulers had applied for permits and were granted. These permits had been renewed as interim permits after the High Court judgment.

In reply to a supplementary, Mr. Patil disclosed that no Government servant had applied for any liquor permit.

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Commonwealth's First Match Ends In A Draw

EMMET SCORES FIRST HUNDRED OF TOUR

Visitors' Batting Strength In Evidence In Second Knock

(By Our Cricket Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

MAINTAINING more than run-a-minute rate of scoring in their second knock against the Cricket Club of India team at the Brabourne Stadium, the Commonwealth Eleven batsmen gave some idea of the strength of their batting this morning, on the third and last day of their opening match of the Indian tour, which ended in a draw.

Only seven runs were added by the home team batsmen to their overnight score of 232 for 8, before Shackleton brought their innings to a close by accounting for the last two wickets in three overs. Facing a deficit of twenty-five runs on the first innings, the visitors had put on 283 runs for the loss of four wickets by tea time, when they declared their innings closed, giving the home team fifty-five minutes of batting before the end of play.

George Emmett, the Gloucestershire player became the first of the touring side to score a century, and was concerned with Jim Ikin in a century partnership for the third wicket.

The Cricket Club of India Eleven continued the fast pace of scoring set by the Commonwealth team, and scored 67 runs for the loss of three batsmen before the match came to an indecisive end. Mantri, who opened the innings with Mankad, was responsible for 40 of these runs, scored in forty-five minutes.

Details Of Play

There were no more than a hundred spectators present when third and last day's play between the Commonwealth Eleven and the Cricket Club of India team commenced this morning at the Brabourne Stadium.

Shackleton, who was in charge of the attack from the club end claimed the remaining two wickets of the home team, when he first had Gupte caught behind the wicket off the last ball of his first over and rounded off the innings by clean bowling Garudachar with the second ball of his third over. Only seven runs had been added to the overnight score of 232 for eight wickets. Shackleton's two wickets this morning had cost him only two runs. Abraham, who had been batting for 86 minutes remained unbeaten with 34 to his credit, which included a four off Laker this morning, who was brought on from the north end.

The home team's innings had lasted exactly six hours.

The tourists, who were twenty-five runs behind in the first innings, commenced their second knock at five minutes past eleven with Harold Gimblett and Laurie Fishlock to the bowling of Ramchand and Abraham, the latter operating from the Churchgate end.

The innings had hardly been in progress for forty-five minutes when seventy were signalled. A run later Garudachar was brought in to relieve Manjrekar from the club end.

Garudachar was again brought on in the place of Ramchand, whose three overs had cost the side fifteen runs.

The score went up rapidly and the scorers were kept busy. First 180 and then 190 went up in quick succession, with Ikin opening out. The Lancashire batsman reached his 52 runs in an hour and a half, having hit the home team bowlers for four strokes to the boundary.

Fishlock led the visiting team out to field after tea in the absence of Ames, whose place in the field was taken by Ramadhin. The home team were given 55 minutes of batting.

Mankad and Mantri came out to open the home team's second innings. Mankad scored a single off the first ball of Ridgway, who was entrusted with the attack from the north end. Mantri latecut the next delivery for three.

Mantri brought life to the game from the very start, when he hit the first three balls that he received from Shackleton to the ropes. The Hampshire bowler's first over costing his side 14 runs.

Twenty went up inside 10 minutes, and Mankad emulating the example of his partner, pulled Shackleton to the square-leg boundary. The first four overs resulted in 26 runs, 18 of which fell to the bat of Mantri.

Shackleton, whose first two overs proved to be costly, the bowler having conceded 19, was replaced by Fishlock.

A double change was effected with Grieves coming on to bowl from the north end in place of Ridgway, and Mantri reached his twenties with a two off the new bowler. Thirty went up after the innings had been in progress for only 20 minutes.

Mankad swiped Grieves to the leg for a two to enter double figures, and took his side's total to 40, which were scored in less than half an hour. Mantri was batting with 28 and Mankad with 12

Mantri legglided Grieves for a four to take his score to 32, which included four hits to the ropes.

Fishlock had Vinoo Mankad declared leg before with the third ball of his third over after the batsman had been batting for half an hour for his 12 runs (45-1-12).

Modi, whose 72 runs in the first innings still remained the highest score by an individual player in the match, out to join Mantri, whose aggressive play had by then fetched him 32 runs.

Fifty of the innings went up as a result of 35 minutes batting, Mantri's contribution being 33, while Modi had only 2 to his credit.

Mantri lifted Fishlock to the square-leg boundary for another four, and with a single off the same bowler, sent up his individual 40, which had occupied him 45 minutes. But changing over, he returned back to the pavilion being caught on the boundary line off a hefty hit off Ikin, who had taken over from Grieves, an over earlier (62-2-40). Mantri's bright innings had included five hits to the boundary.

Ramchand, who stepped in the breach caused by Mantri, went back with the very next ball, when he stepped in front of one of Ikin's legbreaks going in the stumps (62-3-0).

Ikin's two wickets in two overs costing him only 3 runs. Manjrekar, who stepped in to join Modi played out time, and when the stumps were drawn, the home team had scored 67 runs for the loss of three wickets. Modi and Manjrekar unbeaten with 5 and 3 respectively. The match ending in a draw.

SCORE BOARD

Commonwealth XI (1st Innings) .. 214

C.C.I. (1st Innings)

V. M. Merchant c Grieves b Shackleton	16
V. Mankad c Ikin b Laker	7
R. S. Modi c Spooner b Laker	72
M. K. Mantri c Shackleton b Laker	24
Uday Merchant b Ridgway	40
G. S. Ramchand lbw Ridgway	5
V. L. Manjrekar c Spooner b Grieves	26
R. Bose run out	7
A. Abraham not out	34
S. P. Gupte c Spooner b Shackleton	2
B. K. Garudachar b Shackleton	2
Extras	4
Total	239

Fall of wickets: 1 for 18, 2 for 39, 3 for 83, 4 for 150, 5 for 158, 6 for 170, 7 for 191, 8 for 227, 9 for 233.

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Ridgway	20	6	42	2
Shackleton	21.2	5	41	3
Laker	26	11	37	3
Tribe	31	4	83	0
Grieves	10	2	25	1
Ikin	3	0	7	0

COMMONWEALTH XI (2nd Innings)

H. Gimblett c Gupte b Garudachar	60
L. Fishlock b Gupte	15
G. Emmett b Ramchand	104
J. T. Ikin c Abraham b Gupte	68
K. Grieves not out	21
R. T. Spooner not out	12
Extras	3
Total (for 4 wkts. decl.)	283

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/40; 2/98; 3/213; 4/258.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ramchand	17	0	64	1
Abraham	12	1	34	0
Gupte	18	2	83	2
Manjrekar	2	0	10	0
Garudachar	15	2	65	1
Modi	3	0	16	0
Bose	1	0	8	0

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA (2nd Innings)

M. K. Mantri c Laker b Ikin	40
Vinoo Mankad lbw b Fishlock	12
Rusi Modi not out	5
Ramchand lbw b Ikin	0
Manjrekar not out	3
Extras	7
Total (for 3 wkts.)	67

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/45; 2/62 3/62.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Ridgway	3	0	8	0
Shackleton	2	0	19	0
Fishlock	6	0	19	1
Grieves	3	0	11	0
Ikin	2	0	3	2

INTER-SERVICES CRICKET TOURNEY

POONA, Oct. 3. (PTI): A strong Southern Command XI, skippered by Captain Hemu Adhikari, the Indian test cricketer, today dismissed the Eastern Command for 115 in the first innings of the Inter-Services Cricket Tournament at the Poona Club Grounds today.

The home team were, however, made to fight for every run and when stumps were drawn for the day Southern Command had scored 102 for the loss of five wickets.

SCORES:—

EASTERN COMMAND (1st innings) 115 (Lieut Gadkari 33, Col Sen 42, Lieut Karan 4 for 36, Havaldar Lallubhai 3 for 21, Major Mohanlal 2 for 31).

SOUTHERN COMMAND (1st innings) 102 for 5, (Captan A. E. Naidu wt, Captain Adhikari 16, Lieutenant Gadkari 3 for 25).

SWIMMING GALA AT C.C.I.

To Be Held On Saturday November 4.

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Twelfth Annual Swimming Gala of the Cricket Club of India will be held on Saturday, 4th November, 1950 from 9-30 p.m.

A new Event has been introduced this year, 3x50 Yards Inter-Club Medley Relay (2 lengths each, Back Stroke Breast Stroke and Frestyle) Open for a Challenge Cup presented by His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, the Governor of Bombaw.

At the time of the Gala a number of wellknown Swimmers from Calcutta will be present in Bombay and in all probability they will participate in the Competitions.

Entries close on Tuesday, 24th October, 19'0. at 6 p.m.

Swastik Cycling Club Meet Banned

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two Cycling Clubs i.e. The Bombay Cycling Club and the Swastic Cycling Club have announced 25 mile massed Start Race and 30 mile Madison Race respectively on Sunday October 8.

The race by the Bombay Cycling Club is authorised by the Bombay State Cycling Association and the Swastic Cycling Club Race is an unauthorised one. Competitors who may participate in the Swastic Cycling Club's Race are liable to be taken disciplinary action against.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-15 p.m. G.I.P. Railway vs. Rasina (Delhi) (Rover's Cup).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel.

4-15 p.m. Globe S.C. vs. Khatau S.C.

5-15 p.m. Little Pioneers vs. Karnatak (Junior Rovers Cup).

BOXING

C. J. Hall

9 p.m. Rangers Club Tourney.

LOUIS MAY FIGHT AGAIN

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. (PTI-Reuter): Joe Louis, former world heavy weight boxing champion, has not definitely made up his mind to retire permenantly from the ring.

After his defeat by Ezzard Charles, Louis declared that he would retire.

But today, he said that statement was made "in the heat of the excitement and without consideration". Louis added that he would decide after resting for a month.

CAN RAYMOND BEAT PRINCE?

Rangers Club Boxing Tonight

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The greatest fistic controversy in Bombay will be decided on Wednesday night when Peter Prince meets Gene Raymond. The chances are fifty-fifty as both boxers are quite fit to take to a hard time in the ring.

Prince last met Raymond in 1947 and lost by a narrow margin. Since then Prince took his defeat at heart and has improved so far as to establish himself as the best welter in the country today He is also the best welter in Ceylon.

Raymond will, however, be reappearing in the ring after a lapse of about a year and is lighter than Prince by about four pounds, but he has to put up with the awkward southpaw style.

Others who will figure prominently are K. Edwin from Ceylon who meets Thomas and Eric Da Silva who fights P. Khatau, Bombay's knockout king

The programme for this evening fights are as follows:-

1. Stk./Mech.- S. Dunn (Ind. Navy) 128 lbs v/s B Gomes (BEST) 128 lbs.,
2. Whitsney (Rangers) 129 lbs v/s B. Mani (N.N.H.) 123 lbs.
3. A Fagan (Rangers) 140 lbs. v/s G. Rego (Tata) 137 lbs.,
4. Sam Jadav (Rangers) 48 lbs v/s Desmond Morrison (St. Peters) 54 lbs.,
5. Aubrev Ballantine (C.H.S.) 69 lbs. v/s Johnny Jameson (C.H.S.) 68 lbs
6. E. Kothare (Rangers) 111 lbs. v/s Stk./Mec. B. Knowlayne (Ind. Navy) 115 lbs.,
7. Stk./Mec. Mainguy (Navy) 115 lbs. v/s A. Sequiera (Dadar) 114 lbs.,
8. Gene Vandergucht (Rangers) 120 lbs. v/s M. Rodricks (BEST) 121 lbs.,
9. Hav. Kelkar (Police) 110 lbs. v/s B. D'Sa (Dadar) 113 lbs.,
10. B. Lowe (Rangers) 144 lbs. v/s H. Ferriera (BEST) 150 lbs.,
11. Hav. Janardan (Police) 138 lbs. v/s M. Carvalho (Dockyard) 139 lbs.,
12. Eric D'Silva (BBCI) 110 lbs. v/s P. Khatau (Petits) 112 lbs.,
13. Smith (Rangers) 137 lbs. v/s F. Furtado (Tata) 133 lbs.,
14. A Thomas (Rangers-India) 110 lbs. v/s K. Edwin (Ceylon) 112 lbs.,
15. Peter Prince (Rangers) 141 lbs. v/s Gene Raymond (Rangers) 137 lbs.

Mr. H. Oscar H. Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate will preside.

CRICKET FIELDING COMPETITION

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The annual cricket fielding competition held by the Cricket Club of India will be held at the Brabourne Stadium on November 11 and 12. The last date for receipt of entries is October 25.

1. ITEMS OF THE COMPETITION:

(a) SLIP FIELDING COMPETITION (catching only) The Slip Fielding Competition will be held with the help of the slip fielding contrivance. The competitors will be divided in groups of six and each group will be given a maximum of five minutes. The bowler will use new as well as old balls.

(b) MIDDLE FIELDING COMPETITION (such as mid-off, mid-on cover, short leg, silly-mid-on, etc. fielding, catching, pick-up and throw).

Middle Fielding Competition wil be held with the help of three to four hitters. Competitors will stand at the maximum distance of 30 yards with minimum 20 yards from the hitting place. The competitors will be divided in groups of six and each group will be given a maximum of five minutes.

(c) OUT-FIELDING COMPETITION (catching, fielding, pick-up, throw, running, etc). Out-Fielding Competition will be held on the same basis as item No. (b), but the position of fielding will be deep fielding. The Competitors will be divided in groups of six and each group will be given a minimum o ffive minutes.

2. JUDGES: Messrs. H. J. Vajifdar, H. N. Contractor, B. E. Kapadia, K. K. Tarapor and V. M. Merchant.

Judging will be based on running, stopping the ball, pick-up and throw, accuracy of throwing and catching, etc.

SEER'S CUP BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Both Hindu Gymkhana and Bandra Gymkhana scored convincing wins in their two singles games in the Semi-finals of the Seer's Cup Badminton Tournament played this evening at the Willington Sports Club.

The following were the results:

Bandra Gymkhana beat Catholic Gymkhana 2-0.

Henry Ferreira beat Gregory Fernandes 15-0, 15-4 and George Lewis beat C. Sequeira 15-3, 15-2.

Hindu Gymkhana beat Municipal Sports Club 2-0.

P. S. Nilkant beat Bala Bhagwat 15-12, 8-7 (retired due to cramps) and Davinder Mohan beat Ram Panvelkar 15-1, 15-3.

LONDON, Oct. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. John Clark, a London surveyor has brought the palatial training establishment at Newmarket of the Maharaja of Baroda.

TWO TITLES FOR KHANCHAND

Hindu Gymkhana Table Tennis Ends

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

H M. Khanchand stole all honours in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament when he won the Singles title beating Thiruvengadam and then, later, in partnership with Ossie Dyer he won the Men's Doubles beating S. Shroff and D. Sampat.

S. L. Bajaj, won yet another title when he won the junior's singles beating K. K. Karanjia in straight games. The final set was won over the extra points 22-20.

The Men's Singles final between Khanchand and Thiruvengadam was a close and long dawn out issue. Khanchand mastered all he knew to just manage a snap victory. The young Madras player won the initial set, then lost the next two. The third set saw his downfall imminent but, he staged a brilliant recovery and won at 18-21, he however, lost the final set at the same score.

Mr. Leslie Ames, Captain of the Commonwealth Cricket team presided and Mrs. Ames distributed the trophies.

The following were the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

H. M. Khanchand beat Thiruvengadam 12-21 21-16 22-20 18-21 21-18.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (FINAL)

S. L. Bajaj beat K. K. Karanjia 21-13 22-20.

MEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

O. Dyer and H. M. Khanchand beat S. L. Shroff and D. P. Sampat 21-19 21-19 22-20.

HOCKEY MEETING ADJOURNED

Member Objects To Way Votes Were Received

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The General body meeting of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association ended with an adjournment 'sine die'.

The reason for this step was rather unexpected, but to those closely interested in the results of the elections it was no surprise.

A member of the BPHA, was exercising his vote yesterday but came to a wordy duel with the receiving clerk. He implies that he was prevented from exercising his free vote, while the clerk was merely doing his duty of receiving the votes and counting them.

The BPHA, meeting this evening therefore adjourned in order to give this vital problem their expert attention. The matter has been referred to their legal advisers and their decision will create quite a stir.

Calcutta To Meet Banaras

INTER UNIVERSITY SOCCER

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (PTI): Calcutta will meet Banaras in the Inter-University Football Tournament at Aligarh on October 8. The personnel of the Calcutta team is as follows:

S. Ghosh, B. Chaudhury and G. Neogy; Asoke Mitter, A. Das and B. Mukerji; B. Roy, S. Banerji, A. Burman, K. Sinha and D. Roy.

Extras: S. Mitter, S. Ghosh, B. Sen Gupta, M. Mukerji and B. Majumdar.

Asoke Mitter will captain the team which leaves Calcutta for Aligarh on October 6.

Rashid's Trounce Delhi Young Men

SEVEN GOALS SCORED IN ROVERS CUP SOCCER

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Yet another upcountry side made their exit from the Rovers Cup Tournament when Rashid Sports Club, a local senior division side trounced Delhi Young Men's to the tune of seven goals to nil this evening at the Cooperage.

There was no doubt of the superiority of the local team and they confined their opponents to their own territory for long spells. Rashid's should have opened their account in the very first minute but Irdiaum sent the ball straight into the goalkeeper's hands. But it was not long before Janki opened the home side's account when he headed in the first goal from a flag kick by Verghese.

Four minutes later Delhi Young Men should have equalised when Mohammed Yusuf passed the ball to Sharma who sent the ball into goal which beat Ariknathan and Jally headed the ball into the goal but it struck the upright.

Transferring play Rashid's consolidated their position when Kuppuswamy sent in a first timer off a pass by Verghese. They continued to dictate terms and in the eighteenth minute Janki added the third goal from a corner kick by Verghese.

A few minutes before the interval Verghese scored the fourth goal from a pass by Kuppuswamy.

Rashid's changed ends leading by four goals to nil and soon after the resumption they should have increased their score but Jankhi was foiled in his bid to score by the goalie who dived and saved but the ball struck the post and was safely cleared.

Rashid's monopolised the proceedings for the rest of the game and added three more goals through Janki, Kuppuswamy, and Irdiaum in the same order.

The teams were as follows:

RASHID SPORTS CLUB: Ariknathan, Yesoo Dass and Chinappa, Raphael, Shanker, and R. Lobo, Irdiaum, Dass, Janki, Kuppuswamy, and Verghese.

DELHI YOUNG MEN:— Harder Sohal; G. Ias, and Daulat Ram; Yash Paul, B. Dutt, and P. Sharma; S. Sharma, M. Yusuf, Nathuram, Ram Parshad, and Jally.

REFEREE: D. M. Mandon.

FOOTBALL AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 3. (PTI): Today's match in the All-India Patu Majumdar Memorial Football tournament played between Rama Sporting Club, Allahabad, and Ananda Bazar Patrika, Calcutta, ended in a draw, both the teams scored one goal each.

Rural Universities For Training Youths

SARDAR COMMENDS SCHEME

System Of Education Needs A Change

AURANGABAD, Oct. 3. (PTI).

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel today commended to education ists of India the starting of rural universities for training the youth in constructive and nation-building ways so that, as future citizens, they might shape India's destinies on sound lines.

Sardar Patel was addressing members of the People's Education Society, of which the Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is the Founder, and students of the Siddartha College. He arrived here from Indore this morning by his special pressurised plane.

Sardar Patel, who was accompanied by his daughter Miss Maniben and his Secretary Mr. V. Shanker, was received at the aerodrome by Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, and Mrs Vellodi, Mr. M. Sheshadri, Home Minister, Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Education Minister, Mr. L. G. Rajwade, Civil Administrator, Mr. P. K. Monappa, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. B. G. Bindu, President of the State Congress and Mr. M. K. Pedgaonkar, President of the Provincial Congress.

Mr. Vellodi presented Ministers and officials to the Deputy Prime Minister. A draft of Fifth Gurkha Rifles presented arms and provided a guard of honour to Sardar Patel.

Addressing the gathering immediately after arrival, the Deputy Prime Minister said when he was recently in Bombay Dr. Ambedkar requested him to visit this institution. He readily agreed to do so. Moreover, he had not seen the historic caves "which have been the attraction of all visitors of the world".

'It would be a sin if I did not see these caves of which Hyderabad can be justly proud", he said.

Referring to the college, the Deputy Prime Minister said: "I am extremely interested in new educational institutions that grow about in the country".

He added that the system of education in the country required a change'.

THREE SHIFTS IN INDORE!

Sardar Patel said he was told at Indore the other day that schools there were working three shifts. He had known of shifts only in mills in Bombay. That showed there was such a great demand for schools and colleges. But the question was—what students should do after their education. At Indore, students gave the answer: "Give us some jobs"

Sardar Patel said: "In India you find the turnout in colleges in three shifts, and if the number turned out for jobs there would be no jobs to give. It is for educationists to think where we are going and what will happen to the future of the boys".

"If there is nothing else to do, the road is open to them to do what they like but nothing constructive", Sardar Patel added. He commended to educationists the Model College Town built at Valiabh Vidyanagar near Anand in Gujerat with the blessings of Mahhatma Gandhi. That institution was an experiment to train the youth of Gujerat to use their brains and energies in consructive and useful ways. If such steps were not taken, "India is going to have very very great problems".

Sardar Patel said at Anand, which was once infested with jungles and dacoits, there was today an institute where more than 2,000 students were studying for engineering and agricultural courses and a modern village was springing up.

"It was an adventure which in three years has commanded the admiration of many educationists. When they turn out of the institution they do not go out for jobs", Sardar Patel added.

As in educational institutions, he said so in engineering colleges there was today a great demand for admission, and it was impossible for government to accommodate them. He did not know what the People's Education Society which started this Siddarth College had in view.

STUDIES ABROAD

"My mind works on the line of having a rural university instead of modern universities where the morals of students are spoiled", Sardar Patel said. Today many of them wanted to go abroad for higher studies. The tendency must be checked because when they return only some of them "are fit to work".

The Deputy Prime Minister emphasised the importance of rural universities and said: "When you start in rural surroudings it will be of benefit to youngmen who come there. There is today a great demand for talented young men".

In a brief reference to Hyderabad affairs, the Deputy Prime Minister said though it had changed, "It does not fit in with the country as a whole".

He added: "We are in the process of unifying the whole country. Integration is being forged ahead and we want to complete before the next election".

Sardar Patel said: "We are proud of our freedom, but we cannot be really so proud unless we raise the condition of the people and the hopes and aspirations of our youngmen are fulfilled".

Sardar Patel congratulated Dr. Ambedkar on starting the educational institutions and assured him of the sympathy and help of the State which, for the present, was under the guidance of the Central Government.

'Very soon, it will have its own voice and government", Sardar Patel said, "because we are determined to have people's governments everywhere".

Sardar Patel hoped that the College would contribute "to the building up of Hyderabad as, after all, education of young men who hold the future of Hyderabad is essential and should be looked after".

Earlier, welcoming Sardar Patel, Mr. M.D. Chitnis, Principal of the College, referred to Sardar Patel's "close association with Mahatma Gandhi" and said: "It is due to your courageous lead and strong action that the festering wounds of medieval States have vanished and our country is under one rule. The establishment of a college as this in this State by an outside educational society would not have been possible had it not been for the unique work of your Ministry".

Visit To Ajanta Caves

The UPI adds: Sardar Patel, after visiting the world-famed Ellora and Ajanta caves, will leave on October 5 for Hyderabad where he will be received at the airport by H.E.H. the Nizam—the Rajpramukh of Hyderabad, H.H. the Prince of Berar and Nawab Basalat Jah Bahadur, besides by high-ranking officials.

The same evening, he will receive the Hyderabad Cabinet Ministers at the Lake View Guest House where the Sardar is staying.

The following morning, he will address the State Congress workers. Immediately after, he will go to Rajkot, to lay the foundation stone of Tilak Memorial Hall. In the afternoon, he will grant interviews to the Chief Justice of Hyderabad, Mr. R. S. Naik, the Special Commission, Capt. V. Nanjappa and others. He will lunch at the King Kothi Palace with the Rajpramukh in the afternoon and later in the evening attend an 'at home' at the public gardens arranged in his honour by the Hyderabad Government.

On October 7th, Sardar Patel will lay the foundation stone of the Gandhi Bhawan which is to house the office of the Hyderabad State Congress.

His programme of public engagements in Hyderabad will be rounded off with a public meeting at the historic Fateh Maidan in the evening at 5.

Sardar Patel will take off for Bombay on October 8.

Special Tribunal's Jurisdiction

DEFENCE PLEA IN HYDERABAD CASE

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 3 (UPI).

At the resumed hearing today of the writ of prohibition against the Special Tribunal trying the "Ministers' case", Mr. Justice Srinat Rao wanted to know if it was proper for the High Court to intervene with the Special Tribunal at this stage.

Mr. B.J.M. Mackenna, K.C., appearing in the affirmative said that the Tribunal was proceeding in a case where it had no jurisdiction.

The Special Tribunal Regulation with its Section 3 empowering the Chief Minister to transfer the case to the Special Tribunal became void and 'ultra-vires' of the constitution of India on the 26th January, 1950.

THE JUDGE: The Criminal Procedure Code also empowers the Government to transfer a case from the point of view of the convenience of parties and justice. If it is a properly constituted tribunal there is nothing wrong in referring the case to it. Section 14 of the Constitution simply refers to "equality" of justice. If one set of people are dealt with in one way and the other in another that would amount to inequality.

MR. MACKENNA: The Special Trubunal Regulation created a court with difference in procedure —different from the general procedure which is less favourable to the accused. This method of trial became illegal after the 25th January 1950. The Special Tribunal took cognizance of the case without the accused being committed to it by a lower court which is less favourable to the accused. The General law provides that the accused shall not be dealt by sessions court till preliminary enquiry is held by lower court and committal order passed

INDIAN IRONS AND BENGAL STEELS FIRM

Bombay Burmas Quiet

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled fairly steady today and all active shares showed small gains. The prospects of an early end of Korean War influenced recently some liquidation but buyers still believe that the defence programmes now adopted by several countries will continue.

There was a report to the effect that we will able to import steel from Japan against exports of iron ore under barter agreement. All these fectors along with the continuation of that textile strike have been responsible for the existing hesitant tendency of operators who are inclined to be cautious.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 1730 and after improving at Rs. 1738/8 steadied at Rs. 1732/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 330 and gained one point at Rs. 331. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 32/9 and after improving at Rs. 32/10 steadied at Rs. 32/9. Bengal steels opened at Rs. 22/14 improved at Rs. 23 and steadied at Rs. 22/15.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 930 and after declining at Rs. 927/8 steadied at Rs. 930. Kohinoor Mill shares opened at Rs. 309 and improved at Rs. 310 Nagpur opened at Rs. 239 and gained two points at Rs. 241. Simplex Mill shares opened at Rs. 255 and after advancing at Rs. 257 steadied at Rs. 255. Swadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 268/12. Gokaks were placed at Rs. 249/6.

Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 530 and declined at Rs. 925. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 13/9 and improved at Rs. 13/11. Belapur were done at Rs. 266/4 and associated cements were placed at Rs. 167/8.

Later on there was restricted business and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1735 while ordinary shares were done at Rs. 331/8 Indian Irons were steady at Rs. 31/11 and Bengal steels were done at Rs. 22/14. Bombay Burmas were quiet at Rs. 521/4.

Towards the close the market was steady and Tata Steel Defds. after touching Rs. 1740. Closed at Rs. 1737/8. Ordinary Shares were quoted at Rs. 332/12 while Indian Irons were done at Rs. 32/13.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7/8) XD	931 14
Kohinoor Mills (6) XD	311 12
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	267 8
Central India Mills (66) XD	241 0
Simplex India Mills (6-8)	257 0
Indore	105 0
New Great Eastern (3-2)	157 0
Gokak (12)	240 0
Century Spinning (15)	251 4
India Bleaching (8)	175 0
Swan (20)	328 8
Finlay Mills (15)	255 0
Morarji (4-8)	171 4
Edward	245 0
Meyer (6)	88 12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3 0
India United Ord.	11 11
India United Defd. (0-2-0)	1 13 6
Madhusudan (15)	175 0
Podar (9)	127 8
Khatau (5)	170 0

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (16) XD	332 12
Tata Steel Defd. (79-5) XD	1737 8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-8) XD	138 0

CEMENT

Associated Cement (6)	169 0

INDUSTRIES

Burma (12-8)	522 8
Belapur (9)	270 8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	42 0
Scindia Steam (0-8)	13-11-6
Premier Construction (4)	117 8
Tata Chemical	13 6
Tata Oil (1)	41 8
Indian Iron (6-12)	32 13
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	23 1
British India Corp. (0-9)	8 14 6
India Copper	2 11
Wimco (11)	233 8
Alcock (28-2)	311 4

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	149 0
Tata Power (25)	1612 8
Andhra Valley (30)	1438 12

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS

Elphinstone (5)	59 4
Phoenix (6)	115 0
Indian Mfg (40)	2950 0
Kuria XD	101 4
Colaba (12)	90 0
New City (11)	160 0
Minerva (12)	133 2
Bradbury	567 8
Bharucha Defd (0-4)	7 12
Bharat (2)	27 0
Mysore Defd. (4) XD	162 8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	26 0
Model Mills (12-8)	159 6
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	590 0
Vishnu Cotton (6)	207 8
Western India (40)	3005 0
Standard (15)	240 0
Sholapur (200)	3060 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	23 0
Hindustan Mills (40) XD	3410 0
Tata Mills (2-4)	56 8
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240 0
Sasoon Silk (2-10) XD.	35 0
New Union Mills (0-8)	18 8
Madhusudan S (2-8)	32 0
Shrinivas Mills (12-8)	190 0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60 0
Berar	256 4
Victoria Mills	225 0

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	110 10
Ahmedabad New XD	108 0
Surat Electric (5)	136 4
Karachi Electric (2)	127 8
Broach (0-5)	6 1
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10 4
Amalgamated (0-12)	11 9
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	27 0
Poona Electric Supply (5-2)	126 4
Bombay Suburban (3)	143 12
Jalgaon	10 10

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank of India (40)	2007 8
Imperial Bank P. (10)	490 0
Central Bank (1-8)	83 8
Central New (1-8)	82 12
Bank of India (4)	178 8
Union (0-5)	7 4
Baroda (2-8)	125 8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	35 0
United Commercial (1-8)	45 8
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	30 0
Hindustan Commercial	22 8
Mysore Bank (8)	365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90 0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4960 0
Empire (10)	580 0
New India (25)	67 12
Jupiter (0-12)	12 14
Vulcan (0-10)	13 2
Indian Mercantile (2)	41 8
Universal Fire	8 14
B.I.C.	16 4
Industrial and Prudential	28 4
Neptune	7 0
New Great	18 4
All India General	10 4

RAILWAY SHARES

C. P. (1-14) XD	111 0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Steam (10)	250 0
Bombay Burma New (5)	172 8
Burma (Petrol)	1 9 9
Mackenzie (6)	90 0
Port Canning (3)	52 0
Kemp and Co. (30)	342 4
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	90 0
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)	79 8
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	57 0
Mukund Iron	5 0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12 0
Alembic (15)	118 12
Supreme Industries	72 8
Bombay Uganda	65 8
Indian Cement (1937)	24 8
Walchand Nagar Industries (15)	165 0
United Motor	28 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785 0
Hydary Construction	19 2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100 0
Gujerat Motor	26 0
Sardar Carbonic XD	750 0
Harvey Press	810 0
Estrella Batteries	39 0
National Rayon	71 0
Bombay Cycle	29 12
Jost Co.	73 12
Digvijay Cement	70 0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6) XD	193 12
Andhra Valley (7)	1248-12
Tata Power (7-8)	1348 12
Hydro Electric (7) XD	135 10
Bombay Steamer (6)	220 0
Central India (5)	655 0
Swadeshi Mills	130 0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675 0
Laxmi	268 12
New Great Mills (5-8)	215 0
Podar Mills (4)	95 0
Shrinivas Mills	98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	108 12
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	345 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	270 10
Pre Construction First	133 12
Pre Construction 2nd Pref	101 0
Amalgamated	98 0
Habib	115 0
Tata Chemical	72 0
Walchandnagar	138 12
Jupiter	126 4
Supreme	12 15
Meyer	100 0
Mackenzie (first)	102 8
Mackenzie (2)	92 0
Ahmedabad Advance	85 0
Mysore Mill	127 8
Standard	41 0
Madhusudan	99 0
Khatau	12 0
Morarji	99 8
National Rayon	94 8

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	78 8
Rubber Planting	101 4
Bombay Steamer	98 14
Indian Hume Pip.	101 0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	3 1 6
New Victoria Mill	2 0
New Victoria Pref	4 0
Phalton (8)	118 12
Gold Mohor (20)	285 0
Sajjan Mills	115 0
Osmanshahi	120 0
Ajam Shahi	110 0
Air Services	4 12
Air India Tata	70 0
Hind Motor	6 3
India Steam	7 8
Tata Locomotive	98 8
Killick Industries	126 0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

120 Ready Japan	6 2 0
150 Ready Japan	6 4 0
120 Ready Italy	5 13 0
150 Ready Italy	6 2 0
2/40 Staple Oct.	7 7 0

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The local bullion market opened firm today on bullion manipulation influenced on fears of China taking part in the war.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 182|14 and declined at 182|8. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 182|10 and Bullion spot was placed at Rs. 182|2.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112|4 and declined at Rs. 112|- Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112|3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 75|12.

Final quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	182 6 0
Forward	182 14 0
Ready gold	112 0 0
Forward	111 14 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

The local produce market was quietly steady with limited business. Rajkot Castorseeds were quoted at Rs. 223|12. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS

Khandesh quality	4 0 0
Madras	43 12 0
Bold ready	43 0 0
November	41 2 0
Bold December	39 8 0
Bold January	39 2 0
Oil Bombay Mills	24 8 0
Oil Railway Receipt	23 11 0
Oil October	23 7 6
Oil November	22 5 6

LINSEED

Bold ready	42 4 0
Ready Satna	41 0 0
October	42 4 0
November	42 6 0
Oil	22 8 0

CASTORSEEDS

Bold ready	33 4 0
Madras	36 8 0
October	36 5 0
November	36 7 0
Oil First Pressure	20 0 0
Oil Bazar Quality	19 0 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY Oct. 3.

	Rs.	as	ps
2-1/3% 1954	98	14	0
2½% 1955	99	12	0
2½% 1961	96	13	0
2½% 1960	99	2	0
2½% 1962	98	13	0
3% 1976	95	8	0
3% 1955 Con.	96	4	0
3% 1951/54	101	1	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	101	4	0
3% 1959/61	100	9	0
3% 1963/65	99	11	0
3% 1964	99	10	0
3% 1966/68	99	9	0
3% 1970/75	99	4	0
3½% 1954/59	104	0	0
4% 1960/70	109	4	0
4½% 1955/60	109	12	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 per cent Bombay 1962	99	3	0
3 per cent Bombay 1960	99	7	0
2½% U P. 1961	96	14	0
3½% Madras 1961	96	14	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	102	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P 1952	100	8	9
3 per cent N.W.P. 1952	100	0	0
3 per cent U.P. 1961/66	99	2	0

MUNICIPAL

3-1/4 per cent 1977	98	13	0
4 per cent B.P.I.	109	8	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	109	4	0
5 % B. Municipality	113	0	0
6% B. Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Indian Stock Exchange

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Tata Ordinary	332 12
Tata Deferred	1736 4
Indian Iron	32 12
Steel Corpn. of Bengal	23 1
Bombay Dyeing	931 4
Central India	241 4
Gokak	240 0
Kohinoor	311 4
Simplex	257 0
Swadeshi	267 8
Tata Power	1612 8
Associated Cement	169 6
Belapur	270 10
Bombay Burma (Old)	522 8
Scindia	13 11 6
Central Bank	83 8
New India	69 12
Tata 2nd. Pref.	138 2

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Demand for silver showed little sign of improving to the recent high levels and open market sales totalled around 250,000 ounces at unchanged price.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jute And Coal Shares Up

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (PTI): The market generally ruled steady round the more speculative stocks while jute and coal shares were marked up on good buying. The volume of business continued fair.

The following are today's final transactions upto 3 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent Govt. paper 96-10 S lot, Three per cent loan 1986 96-5-6, Three per cent loan 1951-54 100-14, Three per cent loan 1953-55 101-6 S O lot, Three per cent loan 1957 101-3 S lot, Three per cent loan 1963-65 99-12 S lot, Three per cent loan 1970-75 99 S O lot.

BANKS: Bengal Central 7-14 Bharat 3-2 Hind 25 Hindustan Mercantile 22-4 Hindustan Commercial 20.

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 15-12 Kesoram 19-13.

COALS: Bengal 540 S lot Bhalgora 8-2 Burrakur 14-6 C I Coal 5-2 East Indian 41-2 Equitable 49-4 New Beerbhoom 17-6 Raneegunge 8-2 S lot Sendra 15.

JUTES: Alliance 224 S lot, Anglo India 305 S lot Bally 280 S lot Barnagore 254 Fort Gloster 397 Odd lot Ganges 390 S lot C T India 180 Howrah 35-2 Kanknarrah 230 Kinnison 224 Megna 158 Presidency 7-2 Reliance 25-11 Nuddea 83.

ENGINEERINGS: Burn and Co. Ord. 300 Jessop and Co. 18 Indian Iron 32-14 Kumardhubi Eng. 7-2 Marshalls 8-10 Steel Corp. 23-2 Ditto Pref. 118 Cue Div. Textile Machinery 7-2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 3-2 Consolidated Tin 1 Indian Copper 2-11 Tavoy Tin As. 12 Assam Bengal Cement 7-12 Sone Valley Cement 6-12 Calcutta Electric 15-10 Angelo Bros. 30 C T Bharat Airways 3-2 BIC 8-15 Indian National Airways 2-12 Jardine Henderson 167 Martin Burn 16-12 S lot Mental Corp. 5-10 National Insulated Cable 11-8 National Tobacco 18-8 C T Robtas Industry 5-8 British Burma Petrol 1-9 Star Paper 6 Titaghur Paper 27 Assam Saws 8-7 India General Navgn. 93 India Steamship 7-7.

SUGARS: Champaran 20-12 Samastipur 11-10 C T.

TEAS: Bishnath 41-6 Dibrugarh 11-4 C T.

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES

(Base: 1938=100)

ALL INDIA

Group and Sub-group	Week Ended 24-9-49	26-8-50	16-9-50	23-9-50
GOVT. AND SEMI-GOVT. SECURITIES.				
Govt. of India Loans	1 01.27	100.64	100.61	100.58
Indian States Loans	98.98	98.81	98.81	98.78
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Loans	97.12	96.95	96.90	96.80
GROUP INDEX	101.13	100.52	100.49	100.41
FIXED DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES				
Electricity	81.7	82.7	83.2	82.5
Cotton	152.6	147.8	148.0	146.6
Jute	91.7	91.8	92.3	92.6
Coal	109.9	104.2	104.1	104.0
Iron and Steel	90.1	94.7	93.8	92.8
Sugar	105.3	107.6	107.6	107.6
Paper	99.2	97.9	96.0	95.6
Plantations	105.1	110.4	109.3	109.2
GROUP INDEX	00.71	102.29	102.06	101.57
VARIABLE DIVIDEND INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES				
Banks.	121.0	125.4	124.3	124.7
Insurance	120.4	122.6	124.3	125.1
Investment Trusts	168.1	168.6	163.7	161.2
Electricity Companies and Tramways.	85.0	87.8	89.3	89.7
Shipping and Other Transport Companies	104.8	98.5	96.0	94.9
Railways	89.5	92.2	94.3	94.3
Plantations	119.8	154.4	151.0	150.6
Cotton, Woollen and Silk	152.7	154.4	154.2	154.1
Jute	80.7	98.6	89.8	96.6
Coals	113.1	120.7	126.1	123.5
Mining and Oil	72.8	67.9	68.2	69.6
Iron and Steel	145.2	164.6	162.8	159.9
General Engineering	167.1	178.8	178.1	180.9
Sugar	114.7	113.2	93.2	88.2
Breweries	111.9	102.9	105.1	102.4
Chemicals	160.0	176.5	175.4	174.4
Paper	103.5	108.2	107.6	106.8
Cement	122.5	138.1	138.6	138.0
GROUP INDEX	117.98	125.33	124.60	124.16
REGIONAL				
REGION AND GROUP				
BOMBAY				
Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities	100.69	99.81	99.79	99.70
Fixed Dividend Industrials	98.0	102.1	101.8	100.6
Variable Dividend Industrials	131.3	138.3	138.1	138.1
CALCUTTA				
Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities	101.49	100.90	100.88	100.79
Fixed Dividend Industrials	103.2	101.1	101.1	100.9
Variable Dividend Industrials	109.4	113.9	113.0	112.4
MADRAS				
Govt. and Semi-Govt. Securities	101.21	100.81	100.76	100.69
Fixed Dividend Industrials	113.0	116.4	115.9	115.9
Variable Dividend Industrials	135.0	153.6	151.8	151.6

AMERICAN MARKETS

IMPRESSIVE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON

Wall Street Strong On Active Support

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Cotton declined on active hedging against new crop cotton and liquidation partly influenced by price control uncertainties, favourable war news and expectations of a larger crop next year. Mill buying on the scale-down supplied most of the support but was less aggressive than recently reflecting recent slackening demand for cotton goods.

Early firmness of the spot month was due to covering but later eased on liquidation. The market generally rallied towards the noon on slackening pressure, covering and replacement buying. In the afternoon prices rallied five dollars a bale from earlier low levels for active months with aggressive mill buying and urgent covering catching numerous stoploss orders. A small volume of hedges intensified the upswing. The session closed strong with sales at 375,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK

October	41.20
December	40.52
March	40.26
May	40.10
Middling Spot	42.05

NEW ORLEANS

October	40.90
December	40.32
March	40.08
May	39.75
Middling spot	40.75

New York Cotton December highest 40.55 at 15-00. Lowest 39.55 at 10-39 hours.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, October 2.

Although new controls for industry will be announced today by the national production authority the stockmarket nevertheless found enough encouragement in current business news to move into position for an early test on the 1950 highs. In moderate activity, gains mostly ranging to one dollar or more developed led by assorted motors, steel, chemicals, oils, papers, televisions and minings.

Leading Canadian companies were higher and fairly popular aided by the unpegging of the Canadian dollar. At noon the averages were industrials 228.35 and rails 68.49. Bulls in the afternoon pushed both the industrial and rail averages to new 1950 highs—meaning the best levels in 20 years for the composite share index. Gain ranging to two dollars or so prevailed with specialities showing wider improvement and peacetime issues in very stedy request. Chrysler showed a more than three point gain on stock split rumour.

New York Chicago and Saint Louis railways however soared 15 points to a new high of 182½ following last week's total gain of 15½ points on hopes of dividend resumption together some talk of possible stock split.

Final dealings saw a further buying spurt. The session closed strong at or around the day's best. New York Chicago and Saint Louis railway finished 20-1|2 points higher, at 188.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	36-1/2
Anaconda Copper	35-1/8
Chase National Bank	38-1/4
Firestone Tyre	72-3/4
General Electric	48
General Motors	99-3/4
Ingersoll Rand	72-1/2
International Nickel	34-1/8
National City Bank	44
New York Central Rail Road	16-5/8
Sinclair Oil	30-3/8
Secony Vacuum	23-1/2
Texas Co	74-3/4
Union Carbide	47-3/8
U.S. Smelting	50
U.S. Steel Common	39-1/4
Western Union	41-1/8

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day 2,200,000.

Highest and Lowest of U.S. Steel Trading prices were 39-1/4 38-3/8 respectively

CHICAGO GRAINS FIRM

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.

Grains advanced on short covering in sympathy with the strength of the Canadian market with some buying maize attributed to light to heavy frosts in portions of Nebraska and the Dakotas. Mills purchased wheat in anticipation of fair sized sales to the States army this week. Soyabeans were aided by the firmer trend of the cash market for Soyabean oil.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	2.25 3/4
March	2 30
May	2.29 7/8
July	2.17 1/2

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

Apollo 2-15-6 3
Bharat 27
B. Dyeing 930 28-2 31-4 30 31-14
C. India 240 42 41 41-8 41
Century 251-4
Colaba 90
B. Textiles 245
Finlay 255
Gokak 239-8 40 39 40
I. U. Defd. 1-1-13 1-13-6
I.U. Ord. 11-11 11-11-6 11-11
Indore 103-12 5 (Ex Div)
Kohinoor 309-8 11-12
Meyer 88-12
Model 159-6
New Great 156 55 57
Podar 127-8
Simplex 254-8 57-8 55 58 57
Svadeshi 267 68 66-8 67-8
Tata Mills 50-12 51-4 50-8
Vishnu 206-4 7-8
Scindia 13-8 13-12 13-10 13-12 13-11-6
Baroda 125
Central 84 83-8
Central New 82-12
Imperial Old 2007-8 10 7-8
Imperial New 495
India 178-4 78-8
U Commercial 45-4 45-8
Ahmedabad 111-4 10-10
Ahmedabad New 108
Andhra 1438-12

Amalgamated 11-9
Hydro 159
Hydro Pref. 135-10
Power 1615 12-8
New India 67-12
I. Mercantile 41-8
Jupiter 12-14
B. Steel 22-14 22-13 23 22-13 23-2 23-1
I. Iron 32-10 32-10 10-6 32-10 32-14 3213
Tata Defd 1730 36-4 32-8 35 31-4 40 37-8

Tata Ord 330 32 31 32-4 32 33 32-12
Tata 2nd Pref 138-8 38-12 38
Alcocks 312-8 11-4
A.C.C. 166-12 66-8 69-4 68-12 69-4 69
Belapur 265 68 67 70-8
B. B. Old 528-12 30 21-4 22-8
B. B. New 172-8
B. B. Petrol 1-9 1-10 1-9-9
B.I.C. 8-13-9 8-15 8-14-6
Dharamsey 57
I. Copper 2-11
P. Construction 116-8 16-4 18 17-8
P. Const. 2nd Pref 101
Walchandnagar 165
Shivrajpur 42 42-8 42
Tata Chemical 13-6 13-7 13-5 13-6
Tata Oil 41-8
Wimco 233-12

SPECIAL

National Rayon Pref 78 78-8
Standard Mills 240

SHIPPING NEWS

We give below the latest information regarding vessels due to arrive at and sail from Bombay under agency of Messrs. Volkart Brothers:—

DUE TO ARRIVE AT BOMBAY

From U. S. A. Canadian Atlantic Ports: m.s. "Elisabeth Bakke" 10th October, s.s. "Ronde" 20th October.

From U. S. A. Canadian Pacific Ports: m. s. "Silvermaple" 18th October.

From Australia: m.s. "Hoegh Silverstar", Early November.

From Straits: m.s. "Hoegh Silverstream" 1st October.

From North Continental & Mediterranean Ports: s.s. "Laagcerk" 15th October.
October, s.s. "Streefkerk" End October.

From Calcutta: m.s. "Marken" 19th October, s.s. "Loosdresht" 10th October, m.s. Hoegh Silvercrest" 15th October, s.s. "Magellan" Middle October November.

DUE TO SAIL FROM BOMBAY

For Calcutta via. Colombo Madras: m.s. "Elisabeth Bakke" 14th October s.s. "Ronde" 26th October, s.s. "Lapkerk" 30th October, s.s. "Streefkerk" End October.

For U. S. A. & Canadian Atlantic Ports m.s. "Hoegh Silverstream" 7th October, m.s. "Hoegh Silverstar" Early November.

For U. S. A. & Canadian Pacific Ports & Straits: m.s. "Hoegh Silvercrest" 20th October, s.s. "Silverplane" 18th November.

For Australia: m.s. "Hoegh Silvercrest" 20th October.

For Persian Gulf via Karachi: m.s "Hoegh Silverspray" 3rd October m.s. "Silvermaple" 24th October.

For Mediterranean & North Continental Ports: s.s. "Loosdrecht" 12th October, s.s. "Marken" 24th October. s. s. "Magellan" Middle November.

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 2.

KARNAK:—	
Nov.	98.25+145
Jan.	98.30+105
Mar.	98.70+105
May	99.00+110
July	99.30+115
ASHMOUNI:—	
Oct.	89.15+205
Dec.	91.40+340
Feb.	92.00+365
April	92.50+365
June	93.00+365

Amsterdam Exchange Featureless

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 2.

The market was rather featureless but prices were well supported. Royal Dutch and other internationals firmed. Shippings were well maintained and plantations seemed more cheerful. Investments remained unchanged.

Brussels Stocks Steady

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2.

Canadians were only modestly higher in response to freeing of the Canadian dollar. Minings ruled steady although the turnover was very small. Textiles were slightly heavy and colonial and industrials tended to ease. Most of the other sections underwent little change.

Singapore Pepper Dull

SINGAPORE, Oct. 2.

The Pepper market was dull and sellers lowered their exgodown price for Black Lampong 15 dollars to 640 and White Muntok by 5 to 990 dollars per picul.

Ahmedabad Share Markets

5000 CLOTH BALES HELD UP.

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Ahmedabad share markets were in very high tone as Prime Minister Pandit Nehru assured yesterday that capital levy will not be imposed. Sardar Patel in Indore also emphasised that at present there is no possibility of nationalisation and Korea topped all matters. Following are the closing quotations: Calico 282-4 Ambica 306-0 Jupiter 260 Arvind 774 Marsden 135 Saraspur 289-8 Difd. 1736 New Shorrok 536-9 Atul 75 Ahmedabad cotton 360 New Commercial 610 Ashok 370. Market was bullion nature due to the emphasis given by Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel about capital levy and industrialisation. Fluctutious were as follows: Calico opened at 281-8 Highest 282-12 Lowest 281 Arvind opened at 762 Highest 775 closed at 774; Deferred opened at 1777 Highest 1737 closed at 1736; New Shorrok opened at 538 Lowest 535 closed at 536-9.

Five thousands cloth bales have been stopped following break down of trade relations between India and Pakistan its learnt reliably. Custom authorities have stopped these bales at present and as long as no instructions are given these bales which were meant for Pakistan will not be sent.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

The following are todays closing quotations on Madras Stock Exchange:

SECURITIES: Three per cent Government of India Paper 96/8, three per cent Govt of India 1968 98/8, three per cent 1953/55, Government of India 101/8 three per cent Government of India 1966/68 99/11 three per cent Govt. of Madras 1960 98/8/6.

BANKS: Travancore 13/10, Indian 217.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 19/-, Mysore 46/4, Travancore 6/8.

PLANTINGS: Blue Mountain 2/14 Chembra 5|10, Devashola 16|14, Midland 7/7, Nelliampathy 1/7/6, Ouchterlony 6/14, Pullangode 1/12/6 Thirumbadi 2/14 T R and T Co. 2/7, Vaikundam 11/-.

TEXTILES: Bang Woollen 233/-, Buckingham 141/8 Ditto Pref. 186/-, Cambodia 12/6, Coimbatore cm. 153/-, Coimbatore Spg. 54, Lakshmi 75|4, Madura 36/4, Mettur 351/-, Radhakrishna 202/- Pankaj 89/8, Rajalakshmi 82/-, Ranga Vilas 50/-, Trav Rayons 4/12/6, Trichinopoly 13/10, Vasanta 111/12.

MISCELLANEOUS: Andhra Cement 77/-, Fact 6/6, India Cement 15/12, Indian Steel Rolling 6/9, Mettur Chem 5|12|6, Mysore Chem Fert 10/1/6.

New York Pepper Firm

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

Quiet dealings were seen with a firmer undertone evident reflecting resumption of modern buying enquiry and higher Indian advices. Buyers ideas however were below today's asking levels. Spot was quoted at 1.80 cents, with buyers at 1.75 and early October arrival quoted at 1.78.

Following are the closing prices: Spot 1.80 asked.

OLD CONTRACTS: October 1.76, November 1.75, December 1.76, January 1.65, February 1.54 all nominals.

NEW CONTRACT: October 1.76 bid, November 1.75 Nominal, December 1.77 asked, January 1.65 Nominal, February 1.54 asked. Sales nil White Spot 3.10 nominal.

London Pepper Market

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The Pepper market was idle with Black Lampong October at 12sh 4 1/2d, White Muntok at 18sh 3d shippings weight and White Sarawak at 18sh 9d per pound sellers, cif basis ports. Malabar afloat was indicated nominally at 1,500sh and October shipment at 1,400sh per cwt cif United Kingdom.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON October 2.

2-1|2 British Consols	£72-5|8
3-1|2 Conversion Loan 1961	£96-7|8
4 p.c. Funding Loan 1960-90, 3½% War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952	£107-1|8
	£96-3|16
Chartered Bank of India	£10-13|32
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	£86-1|2
National Bank of India	£33-3|4

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5267

London Copra Quiet

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The copra market was quiet except for small business in Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable November shipment quoted nominally at 230 dollars both per ton c.i.f., Ceylon was unquoted.

The coconutoil market was steady, Straits in drums at £149 and in bulk at £146 and Ceylon in drums at £148½ and in bulk at £145, sellers per ton October/November shipment.

Paris Bourse Heavy

PARIS, Oct. 2.

Heaviness enveloped the whole Bourse as last week's excellent performances were abrutly reversed. Traders took a cautious view not only of the international outlook but also of the domestic political scene. The general uncertainty provoked profit-taking by professionals and the list finished with a general decline. Rentes made some attempt at resistance.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

WRONGFUL DISMISSAL AND DEFAMATION

Trial Court's Decision Upheld

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A CASE of considerable and far-reaching importance to the employees of local bodies and involving important questions of law, was decided by their Lordships Justices Bhagwati and Dixit.

In December 1942 the Broach Barough Municipality by a resolution dismissed its Chief Officer, Mr. B. A. Patel from its service.

Mr. Patel filed a suit against the Municipality and its councillors voting for the resolution in the Court of the Civil Judge, Senior Division at Broach, claiming that the resolution was invalid and void, was passed maliciously, was unjustified, was grossly defamatory of him and was given wide publicity.

The resolution was challenged on three grounds, namely: (1) The plaintiff was not heard in his defence as required by Rule 182 of the Broach Municipal Rules: (2) the President wrongly ruled out an amendment to the effect that an explanation should be called for from the plaintiff about the four charges levelled against him in the proposal of dismissal and (3) the principles of natural justice were grossly violated.

The plaintiff prayed for a declaration that the resolution was invalid and void and against principles of natural justice, that he continued in his post and was entitled to his salary and for other subsidiary reliefs. He also claimed Rs. 10,000 as damages for defamation.

The trial Court held that the resolution was invalid, unjustified, grossly defamatory of the plaintiff and was passed maliciously and awarded Rs. 3,000 as damages for wrongful dismissal and Rs. 5,000 as damages for defamation. Against this, the Municipality and the councillors filed two appeals in the High Court and the plaintiff filed cross-objections in both the appeals.

WRONGFUL, NOT INVALID

The High Court held that rule 182 was not mandatory but was directory and, therefore, the dismissal was not invalid but was merely wrongful and awarded salary for period of notice, namely one month, as damages for wrongful dismissal.

The Court made a recommendation that the Government should consider as to whether the provision of Rule 182 should not be given statutory force by incorporating it in Sec. 33 of the Boroughs Act.

The High Court held that the amendment was proper and was wrongly ruled out by the President but the plaintiff was an outsider and therefore, could not challenge the proceedings on that ground.

'MALA FIDE'

The High Court confirmed the findings of the trial Court that there was not the slightest justification for the four charges levelled against the plaintiff and that they were got up, that the Municipality and the councillors voting for the resolution were actuated by malice and acted 'mala fide' throughout, that the resolution was grossly defamatory 'per se' and was given wide publicity and the plaintiff suffered considerable damage as a result thereof and could not secure any regular service until after the judgment of the trial Court, in spite of his best efforts.

The High Court observed that the damages of Rs. 5,000 awarded by the trial Court on this count erred on the side of leniency towards the defendants and confirmed the same.

Mr. D. V. Patel appeared for the Broach Municipality, Mr. C. K. Shah and Mr. N. C. Shah appeared for the Councillors. Mr. S. M. Shah with Mr. V. T. Gambhirwala and Mr. K. T. Pathak appeared for the Chief Officer.

Succumbs To Bomb Injuries

TIRUCHI, October 3 (PTI): One person succumbed to his injuries in hospital as a result of his coming into contact with a "live bomb".

According to the police, the person, a former employee in the military, came into contact with a substance which looked like a bomb and took it home. When he meddled with it this morning it exploded with a loud report, blasting his legs and hands.

The police rushed to the spot and took him to the headquarters' hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

5 BANKS APPEAL AGAINST AWARD

Leave Granted For 3 Questions

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (PTI): The Supreme Court today granted five banks leave to appeal against the award of the Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) published in July, 1950. The appeal, however, has been limited to the three questions of bonus, provident fund and whether officers of banks could come under the Industrial Disputes Act. The operation of the award has, therefore, been stayed only in regard to these points.

The banks who had sought appeal are the Indian Bank of Madras, the Imperial Bank, the Central Bank, the Bank of India, and the Bank of Baroda. They had appealed against a number of provisions of the industrial award. The judges on hearing both sides limited the appeal to only three points.

The banks contended that the award altered the provisions of the rules for provident fund of employees without the consent of all beneficiaries. As regards bonus, the banks submitted that the award indirectly gave workmen a share in the profits of the banks which was prohibited under the Indian Banking Companies Act.

Assam Rifles Repair Roads

TREMORS STILL AT SADIYA

SHILLONG, Oct. 3 (UPI): Latest reports received from the wireless stations in the earthquake affected areas show that men of Assam Rifles have repaired the road from North Lakhimpur to aerodrome and made it suitable for all types of vehicles. About 30 men of Assam Rifles and 20 local people are working on two bridges on North Lakhimpur-Pathalimpam Road and have completed one. Jungles in many places are being cleared to rehabilitate the affected families. Landing ground for small planes has been completed at Bardaloni.

Tremors are still felt at Sadiya. Major Kathing and party have arrived safely at Sadiya from higher regions in hills where they had been marooned after the first shock on the 15th August. Ten army sappers have left Sadiya for Tezu to help Assam Rifles on Lohit Valley rack. Assam Rifles have completed repairs of 2 1/2 miles Saikhao-Rangdoi Road. One army officer, 24 sappers and 100 army men are arriving here soon to help Assam Rifles in repair work of Saikhao-Rangdoi Road.

PONDI MILL WORKERS VICTIMISED

They Worked For Merger

CUDDALORE, Oct. 3 (PTI): About three hundred workers employed in mills in Pondicherry have been removed from service and asked to quit the French India capital, according to a report received here today

The report adds that this action has been taken against them because they are suspected to be associated with the French India Republican Party which stands for the merger of French possessions with India.

Proposed No-War Declaration

LIAQUAT ALI ON HIS LETTER TO NEHRU

KARACHI, Oct. 3. (PTI).

THE Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan today answered a question in Parliament regarding the proposed no-war declaration between India and Pakistan.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan said: "On February 14, I sent detailed proposals on the subject to Pandit Nehru who acknowledged my letter but stated that as he was very busy he would send me a reply later".

"As I did not get a reply for a considerable time, I sent him a reminder on July 14. Eventually, Pandit Nehru sent me a reply on August 29. His reply, however, does not carry the matter any further as he only reiterated a formula suggested by him in December 1949 that settlement of disputes should be sought through negotiation, mediation or arbitration by special agency set up by mutual agreement for the purpose or by agreed reference to some appropriate international body.

"I have again written to him recently emphasising the need for a clear-cut procedure for peaceful settlement of all Indo-Pakistan dispute".

TIME LIMIT

The Pakistan Prime Minister added: "I suggested that a period of two months should be allowed for settlement of disputes by negotiation followed by another two months for settlement through mediation.

"Disputes which could not be resolved within four months either by negotiation or mediation should be referred automatically to arbitration by arbitral tribunal or by appropriate international authority whose word would be binding on both parties".

Pakistan officials told Press Trust of India Correspondent here, no reply had been received until yesterday from Pandit Nehru to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's communication sent on September 27.

3,000 Acres Denuded In Broach District

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 3: Three thousand acres of fertile soil at Bor Bhatha, Taria, and Vanturia on the bank of the river Narmada, flowing past Broach, have been rendered unfit for cultivation owing to erosion caused by the flood.

The cultivators, who are thus rendered landless, will presently be apportioned suitable plots of land out of 800 acres of cultivable waste, off Matied.

ELECTIONS IN APRIL-MAY

Nehru Reminds Commission

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI): The Election Commission is working at top speed to complete the preparations in time to enable the first general elections of the Republic of India to be held in April-May 1951 according to the desire of the Prime Minister.

It is understood that following the press report suggesting that the elections might be postponed till the end of 1951 the Prime Minister has sent a fresh direction reminding the Election Commission of the target date of April-May, 1951.

Enquiry in the Election Commission Secretariat reveals that they are confident about completing their part of the job by the end of this year. Preparation of supplementary electoral rolls is already over and daily reports from the states are coming.

Printing of the rolls is also in hand and they will be published formally as soon as the delimitation of constituencies is over.

The Delimitation Committees of the states are understood to have been asked to expedite their work. It is understood the preliminary lists defining the constituencies of the various states will be submitted to the President in time to enable him to submit them before Parliament during its November session.

The Law Minister, it is understood has prepared a draft bill, called the Electorate Bill, and circularised it to the different states inviting opinions.

More Sugar From Abroad

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (PTI): The Government of India have completed arrangements for the import of 20,000 tons of sugar from abroad, it is learned. This is in addition to the 25,000 tons already contracted for.

Negotiations are stated to be in progress for importing 15,000 tons more of sugar.

U.S. Military Mission In Indonesia

DJAKARTA, Oct. 3. (PTI-Reuter): An American military mission arrived here today from Manila to discuss with the Indonesian Government its "interest in obtaining military and other equipment from the United States", the United States Information Service reported.

MADRAS PROHIBITION ACT CHALLENGED

Two Petitions Admitted By High Court

MADRAS, Oct. 3 (PTI).

THE Madras High Court admitted today two petitions for the issue of "writs of mandamus" against the Madras Government for declaring the state Prohibition Act ultra vires of the Constitution.

Mr. Luis C. Menzes, one of the petitioners, who is a resident of Madras, stated in his affidavit that he was a Portuguese by birth, domiciled in India. According to laws of his country, the petitioner submitted that he was entitled to all rights and privileges without any restrictions whatsoever. He stated that he was habituated to the use of alcohol from his early age and continued to do so without any hindrance till 1948 when the Madras Prohibition Act was extended to the city of Madras.

Under Section 20 (A) of the Prohibition Act, the State Government was empowered to issue permits to any person to consume and possess for personal consumption any liquor or intoxicating drink. Section 54 (A) empowered Government to make rules for the issue of licences and permits.

DISCRIMINATION

The Petitioner, under these rules, produced a medical certificate to the effect that he was a habitual drinker of alchohol. But the permit was refused on November 18, 1948, on the plea that "he was habituated to the use of alcohol, was not a sufficient reason." He submitted that as far as he was aware, the only reason for exempting European foreigners was that they were accustomed to the use of alcohol in their own countries.

The petitioner further submitted that the discrimination "based only on colour", was contrary to Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution.

It was contended on behalf of the petitioner that the right to drink and possess foreign liquors was both "a personal and property right protected by Article 19 of the Constitution" and, therefore, all provisions of the Madras Prohibition Act which, directly or indirectly, infringed those rights, were null and void."

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT

The other petitioner, Mr. D. M. Rawal, a local businessman, stated in his affidavit that as a free citizen of India, he had the right to possess, consume or use liquors or intoxicating drugs or other preparations intended for medicinal, scientific, industrial or such like purpose.

He prayed for the issue of a writ of mandamus or any other declaring the Prohibition Act ultra vires of the State Legislature and also to declare the act to be void as inconsistent with the fundamental rights guaranteed to all citizens of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India by the Constitution.

The Chief Justice, Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, and Mr. Justice A. V. Viswanatha Sastriar, admitted both petitions and issued notices to the State Government returnable within three weeks.

Man Who Drinks Nitric Acid Forecasts War In 1952

HE ALSO EATS NAILS, AND GLASS BITS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A DRAM of nitric acid, a few assorted nails, a quarter of a glass tumbler and a piece of white shining porcelain formed the introduction to the dinner of Prof. L. S. Rao, a "Hathayogi" from Mysore who does not care much for what he swallows.

Questioned by a representative of this paper at the Bombay Union of Journalists where the acid-drinking yogi gave a demonstration this evening, whether he habitually ate pieces of glass when he felt hungry, or in addition to the unusual menu he also needed a more normal dinner like humbler mortals, he said with quite an amount of seriousness, "I eat like other men; all this demonstration-eating has no nourishing value whatever".

He added with a peculiar smile, "It's dangerous to let any of this stuff remain in my system for more than half an hour or so. You must remember that I am a married man, and married to a beautiful girl at that!"

According to him, the involuntary muscles of the intestines which usually took eight hours to expel waste matter in the case of ordinary persons, were in his case absolutely under his control and they would function at his bidding at any time. By a few yogic exercises he would rid himself of the glass, nails and the acid, within a short time.

UNUSUAL FRANKNESS

With a frankness unusual under the circumstances, Prof. Rao confided that his venerable beard and the saffron clothes of an ascetic which he had donned, meant nothing, except as an important factor in showmanship. He made it clear that he was neither a holy man nor that he was giving these demonstrations for any, except the most materialistic of considerations.

In confirmation of this statement he produced huge albums of his previous exploits in India, Australia and England where he was shown in various garbs ranging from an immaculate dress suit to a long flowing turban. He had discarded "more civilised attire" as he had discovered that the garb of the ascetic was a better "draw."

The yogi enlivened the gathering by giving a running commentary with the help of a chart fixed on the wall on the main features of Indian and Western palmistry, or a mixture of both.

The crowd of Bombay journalists who had sat unperturbed through the yogi's demonstrations and who were egging him on without batting an eyelid, to hurry up and swallow nitric acid, were quite flustered when the yogi set forth the main features of a successful palm, especially that of a successful journalist; and those who missed the "Journalists' Cross" on their palms displayed an unusual interest in their neighbours, deriving some satisfaction from the fact that it was absent there also!

Among the yogi's "repertoire" are: being buried alive for 72 hours; walking over nine-foot stretch of still water under certain conditions, in two steps; walking over fire, as well as escorting others too. These "achievements" of his were, however, not demonstrated by him this evening, but the yogi said he could do them if someone were to finance the show.

WORLD WAR III

Prof. Rao, who does not claim vast knowledge in the field of astrology or any type of prediction ventured to make a couple of them this evening. One of them related to the third world war, which, he said, would have its origin in the Balkans and would start about November 1952.

The yogi is on his way to America on "a dollar-bringing mission—millions and millions of them".

"I am not afraid, "said the yogi", of snake bites; nor of swallowing deadly poison and acids, nor of walking on fire, but I am afraid of journalists, for they make or unmake one.'

"Where would I be but for them?" he asked, adding cautiously, however, that the day he ceased being a materialist, he would not be afraid of them either!

Indian Science Congress To Be Held In Bangalore

BANGALORE, October 3 (PTI): Bangalore will be the venue for the next session of the Indian Science Congress and the Pan-Indian Ocean Science Congress to be held sometime in January 1951.

Clever Ruse To Extort Money

CITY ASTROLOGER ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

How a city astrologer played a clever ruse to extort money from an innocent person was related by the Dongri Police at the Mazagon Police Court today.

The complainant visited the consulting room of the astrologer at Babula Tank Road in last August for some consultation. The astrologer, it is said, induced the man part with over Rs. 2,000 from time to time on the pretext that he would make him prosperous to the extent of Rs. 55,000. by his spiritual powers.

Realising that he was the victim of a ruse the complainant reported the matter to the Dongri Police who arrested the astrologer on Monday.

Mohamed Shaffi the accused, was bailed out by Mr. Gehani Presidency Magistrate.

Eye Hospital In Kamatipura

WORKING HOURS INCREASED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A resolution suggesting that the Municipal Commissioner should consider the desirability of keeping the only eye hospital run by the Municipality at Kamatipura open for more than an hour every day was passed at the meeting of the Corporation today.

The resolution was moved by Mr. H. J. H. Talyarkhan and was supported by the Socialist Party.

The Eye Hospital at Kamatipura is the only one maintained by the Municipality in Bombay and the resolution stated that the demand for treatment was increasing every day.

Mr. P. R. Nayak, hitherto Secretary, Rehabilitation Department, Government of Bombay, today assumed charge of the office of the Municipal Corporation in the place of Mr. B. S. Patel, who proceeds on a leave of two months. Mr. Nayak attended the Corporation meeting today.

PRAGUE ESPIONAGE TRIAL

U.K. Vice-Consul Alleged To Be Involved

PRAGUE, Oct. 3 (PTI-Reuter): Eight people were tried before the State court of Brno, Moravia, today for high treason and espionage, Prague radio reported.

The present British Vice-Consul in Bratislava, Mr. Lawrence Gordon Gape was named in the trial as having supplied the defendants with a radio transmitter and a cipher code, Prague radio said. In return, the defendants supplied information to Gape, described as "a British intelligence agent", the radio report added.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE Miraj High School must be congratulated on its wisdom in trying out a new system of examination for its terminals. The questions have been dictated to the students and, after eight days, they will be asked to appear for it. Certainly it cuts the ground from under the feat of all the fellows who would "cozen fortune and be honourable without the stamp of merit", even though it might not quite eliminate copying. The catch in it is that you must get 50 per cent marks at least to pass in a subject. This will be quite a hard test and, I am sure, the boys will not find it as pleasant as they may have hoped it would be at first glance

Examinations are not the easy things that the callous take them to be. It is now nearly a quarter century since I passed an examination and yet I often wake up in the night, sweating with sheer funk at some dream in which I was sitting in an examination hall gazing at a paper of which I could make no sense. This might be a problem for Consulting Psychologist Lawrence Gould who connects such remote things as a tick off from an unreasonable boss and the teacher who kept you after school unfairly. But to me the explanation is that I am scared of examinations. My only virtue is that, unlike others, I am not afraid of admitting that I am scared.

But I must confess that I met one man who beat me to it completely. It was in the First Year Arts at a college terminal. My neighbour in the room, a boy who had failed about six times in the same class, passed me below the desk a book on mathematics. There was a hot whisper, "Come on be a sport; find out the page where the answer to Question 6 is contained." It was at this stage that our professor, who was also the chief supervisor, walked up and smilingly told me to help him out. "Even then," he said, "he will not pass. And let me assure you he is no pleasure to have in my class. You may succeed where others have failed, for he has tried it out often enough."

I was taken aback at this disgusting candour. But my embarrassment was all the greater when he insisted that I help the other fellow, without copying myself. As this was a practical impossibility, I gave it all up and earned the wrath of my fellow-sufferer. It was some consolation when both of us failed in that examination, but it was a shock to my friend who accepted me as a fellow-dud when I passed at the final. But that is another story. I am not one who underrates examinations. I do not think many more will pass in the Miraj test. And on this matter, believe me. I am a prophet.

LEOPARD MAULS GIRL NEAR CALCUTTA

Animal Shot Dead

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3 (PTI).—A full-grown roaming Leopard badly mauled an eighteen-year-old girl and two others in Shamsul Huda Road in southern suburb of Calcutta early this morning. A police flying squad killed the animal with three rounds of fire.

It was caught in the jungles of Assam and was brought to the city by an animal dealer for disposal. It broke the cage this morning and leapt into freedom.

The leopard after roaming a distance in the heart of this bewildering city, entered a bustee house at the break of day. It encountered a girl, mauled her and two others in the room and then hid itself from the screaming bustee dwellers under a wooden cot.

The police were informed and a flying squad equipped with wireless rushed to the scene. They fired thrice at the crouching animal to lift the terror that had seized the entire locality.

RENEWAL OF COTTON TRADE LICENCES

Last Date Oct. 31

BOMBAY, Tuesday: The licences issued up to October 31, 1950 under the Cotton Control Order, 1949, are required to be renewed for a further period of one year under the Cotton Control Order, 1950, by persons in the State of Bombay: (i) who purchase, sell, store or carry on business in ginned cotton or ginned and pressed cotton (excluding cotton waste); or (ii) who hold such cotton in hypothecation or against pledge, or (iii) who own ginning and/or pressing factories (excluding those who gin or press cotton-waste only).

The licensees in Greater Bombay should forward their licences to the Cotton Licensing Office at the old Yacht Club Premises (First Floor), Apollo Pier, Bombay, along with a fee of Rs. 25 as soon as possible and, in any case, not later than October 31.

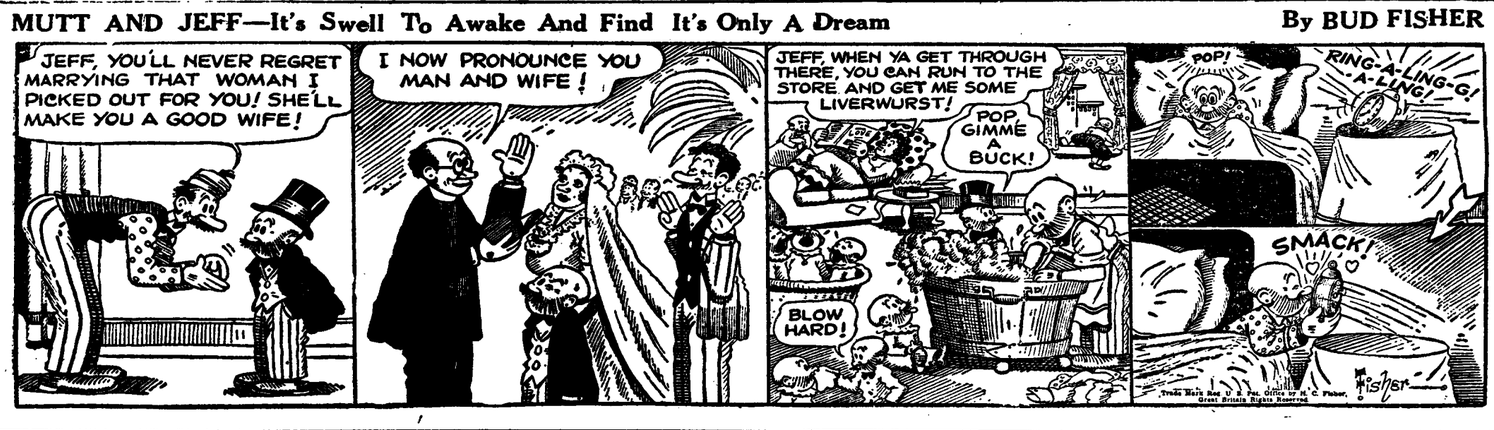
The licensees in any district should approach the District Magistrate concerned, who is the licensing authority for that district. The fee of Rs. 25 for the renewal of a licence should be paid to the District Magistrate unless it has already been paid to another licensing authority in the State of Bombay. Where the fee is paid to another licensing authority, the licensee should, in his application for renewal of licence, specify (i) the name of the licensing authority in the State of Bombay to whom the fee has already been paid for renewal of licence in his area and (ii) the number and date of chalans or receipt under which the said fee was paid.

EXCEPTIONS

Manufacturers of yarn, persons who purchase or store cotton for their own use and not for purposes of sale (eig.) those who do the business of preparing mattresses, beds, pillows, etc.) provided they do not, at any one time, have in their possession a quantity exceeding 24 bales and persons who merely act as brokers or agents for other buyers are not required to hold licences.

Similarly, persons whose business of purchasing, selling or storing cotton in the area under the jurisdiction of any licensing authority in the State of Bombay is done on their behalf by their agent in that area need not take out licences for that area, provided they neither reside nor have offices of their own in that area. The licences of those who fail to renew their licences in the manner and within the time specified above, will be treated as cancelled

MUTT AND JEFF—It's Swell To Awake And Find It's Only A Dream — By BUD FISHER


JEFF, YOU'LL NEVER REGRET MARRYING THAT WOMAN I PICKED OUT FOR YOU! SHE'LL MAKE YOU A GOOD WIFE!
I NOW PRONOUNCE YOU MAN AND WIFE!
JEFF, WHEN YA GET THROUGH THERE, YOU CAN RUN TO THE STORE AND GET ME SOME LIVERWURST!
POP GIMME A BUCK!
BLOW HARD!
POP!
RING-A-LING-G! -A-LING!
SMACK!
Fisher

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